IMPOSSIBLE

To tell in such a short space the full particulars and prices of the High Grade Quality cycles which will be sent post free. Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

IMPOSSIBLE

To tell in such a short space the full particulars and prices of the High Grade Quality cycles which will be sent post free. Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 162— BOMBAY FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1925 ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES;

Daily Edition:

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

FRIENDSHIP is the GIFT

of the Gods and the Most Precious Boon to Man.

If you require to have a true but unfailing friend, we should like to recommend our world-renowned

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS.

In reality, they are a boon to suffering humanity.
They have served many, and will serve you too—in curing Mental weakness, Brain-fag, Indigestion, Constipation, etc.

Only a Rupee per tin with 32 pills. For a detailed and complete price list please write to:—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Kalbadevi Road BOMBAY.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passport.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
11th July	*ALWA*		10,941
18th ,,	RANPURA		16,100
25th ,,	MALOJA x		20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA		7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
15th ,,	DELTA*		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA		10,911
5th Sept.	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	11,089
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		16,227
19th ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA*	16,100
26th ,,	RANPURA		
3rd Oct.	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA x	16,504
10th ,,	CHINA		7,952
17th ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
24th ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
31st ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI		16,100
14th ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
21st ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
28th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA *...	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA		16,100
12th ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERAx ...	15,953
19th ,,	DEVANHA		8,151
26th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA * ...	10,919
1926.			
2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI		16,100
9th ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th ,,	RANCHI		16,100
23rd ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA *	11,089
30th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND,		11,430
6th Feb.	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th ,,	RANPURA		16,585
20th ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
27th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6th Mar.	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
13th ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902
27th ,,	RANCHI		16,100
31st ,,	CHINA		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK	NALDERAx ..	15,993
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
17th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA *	10,918
24th ,,	RANPURA		16,585
1st May	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
8th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† s.s. CHINA 31st March oextra steamer at following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London £80, £70, and £60.
1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56.
2nd Saloon to London £54, and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50, and £48.
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the "China" on the 31st March 1926.
SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.
First Saloon "A" Return Tickets at special reduced rates are available by any sailing during the period commencing from Bombay on the 20th June and terminating by the new s. s. "Ranpura" due Bombay on the 11th September
The Rates are as follows:—
To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions.....£120
To Marseilles and Back.....£100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
16th July	DOMALA	8,441
17th Sept.	WARFIELD*	5,060
29th Oct.	NIRVANA*	6,021
12th Nov.	MANDALA	8,246
26th ,,	DUMANA	8,427

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo for Australia with
9th July	MACEDONIA..	11,089	
11th July	KIDDERPORE	5,334	
21th ,,	JEYPORE*	5,318	
4th Aug.	NAGPORE	5,283	
7th Aug.	NARKUNDA ..	16,227	
1st Sept.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	CATHAY
15th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	MALOJA
13th Oct.	DELTA ..	8,097	NALDERA
10th Nov.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NARKUNDA.

* Cargo vessels only, proceed to Japan via Singapore

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

9th	July	VITA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
15tht	,,	BARODA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. G. Ports
22nd	,,	KARAGOLA..	East & S. Africa.

The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on Saturdays and Mondays have now been suspended until September, but steamers will leave for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays as usual.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer	Commander	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
*Sado Maru	T. Sonoyama	5898	29th June	5th July
Toyooka Maru	S. Enya	7098	17th July	24th July
Murorsan Maru	S. Hirai	5374	27th July	10th Aug
*Tamba Maru	J: Fujisawa	5845	10th Aug.	29th Aug

*Passengers Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	530	355	240	160
Kobe ..	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams YUSEN.

THE
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, INC.
(Incorporated in U. S. A.)
Bankers and Travel Agents.
240, Hornby Road.
Telephone No. 20923.
Branches and Correspondents in all principal cities of the world.

BANKING
General Banking and Exchange, Travellers' Cheques and Letters of Credit Telegraphic and Mail Remittances to all parts of the World. Money Orders issued. Foreign Money bought and sold.

TRAVEL.
Passages on all Steamship Lines and Railways. Itineraries and Hotel Accommodations arranged. Passage booked and Baggage insurance effected.

A WORLD SERVICE.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union.
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Vemila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

for Swadeshi-made Confectionery such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rocks. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.

Brand tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Bs. Purgative and Confectioner. Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand

IS THE

FINEST CEMENT made in INDIA

This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA and has been used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.

For Government Tests and other particulars:—

APPLY TO:

Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,

70, Medows Street, Fort, : : : : : : : : : : : : BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Have very attractive plans of Life Insurance. Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus tables a Novelty in Insurance line
AGENTS WANTED.
For terms and particulars apply to:—
DALAL & CO.,
Secretaries.
Head Office, 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserved Funds F42,705,032 £3,558,753
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:
DUTCH EAST INDIES:—

Semarang	Diember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—88, ESPLANADE ROAD.
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN
Actg. Agent.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,696.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
SAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:— 1910:
Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %
The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Rs. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 39 Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. R. M. DWADKAR & Co, Gun Powder Road, Masagaon Bombay.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta,)
RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-22):—
A reversionary BONUS of Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexations terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.
MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest
PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
N. DATTA
Manager,
Bombay Branch.
94, Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.
Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES

AGUE MIXTURE .. for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE .. a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS .. best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION .. best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm Ointment, etc., also be had.

FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.

For further particulars, write to:—

M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.
PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBAY

"HARASSMENT OF PASSENGERS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

attention has been drawn to a Mr. Nensey in your columns to ppends a letter recently addressed the subject of allegations made t the G. I. P. Railway Staff are to harass passengers The sub- Mr. Nensey's letter first appear- in the "Jame-Jamshed." and in the columns of that paper, through the courtesy of the Editor, I replied. I do not feel it incumbent upon me to notice the contents of the more recent letter, except in so far as Mr. Nensey claims for the public the right to address the Railway direct.

2. Mr. Nensey is in error that such a right does not exist. The public have always had, and have now, the right to address the Railway Administration direct, but an Advisory Committee has been established so that the public may have the satisfaction of knowing that its grievances can be discussed thoroughly at a round-table conference between its representatives and those of the Railway. It is, I think, quite clear that grievances are much more likely to be probed adequately through this channel than through letters like that published in the columns of the 'Chronicle'.

3. In regard to the particular instance which was dealt with in my letter of the 5th February 1925, the complaint had been brought up by a member of the Committee, and it was right and proper that the public should receive its reply from the member of the Committee through whom it had acted. The function of the Committee being to represent public grievances, ordinarily, grievances dealing with a general state of affairs which is deemed unsatisfactory, or the general improvement of services which the public may desire, should be brought up by a member of that Committee. If, however, the public prefer to write direct to the Agent of the Railway or to address him in his capacity of Chairman of the Advisory Committee, it is impossible, of course, to prevent them doing so, but subject always to the reservation that the Chairman of the Advisory Committee may, at his discretion, refrain from bringing such matters on the Agenda.

4. It is not in the interests of discipline or efficiency that complaints regarding isolated shortcomings should be handled by the Committee. It is the function of the supervising staff to deal with these, and I hope the public will follow the established procedure of addressing supervising officers direct.—Your etc.

MACLEAN.
Agent.

July 8.
CBE

MUNICIPAL TEACHERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Municipal School authorities have deemed it necessary to explain away the annual medical examination of the primary teachers as an innocuous measure and have tried to throw the blame, if any, on a Legislative body like the Corporation. Memories are generally short-lived, but the public cannot have forgotten how very recently the Schools Committee tried to evade a resolution of the Corporation and then sent back the resolution for reconsideration. It was in connection with politics in schools. The moral is plain. When the Schools' Committee find it convenient, they can hide themselves behind the Corporation. The Schools Committee say that children are being medically examined these last three years, but would the Committee condescend to say if the examination is before admission into the school and would the Medical Inspectors please say how many of the children—there are 36,000 in Municipal schools—were sent away? The primary teachers are, however, the victims of the whats of the Medical Inspectors and the Committee. The grievance is about those that are not superannuated. If they are to be sent away, it would be not on full pension but a fractional something, which would just suffice to prolong the starvation period. But the greatest objection to the periodical examination is the constant dread of being marked down as ineligible for service which would have worse effects on the health of the teachers than the diseases themselves. The Inspectors too, as has been fully proved, are far from infallible and the effects are certainly demoralising. If the Committee do not desire to be harsh and still desire to have the periodical medical examination, they must place the teachers suspected of carrying contagious diseases under observation and treatment in the Municipal hospitals and treat the period as leave on full pay. If the Corporation desires to force upon the Teachers a periodical medical examination it must not spell ruin to the teachers.—Yours, etc.

FAIRPLAY,

8th July, 1925.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

SIR FAZULBHOY MILLS, LTD.

An Ordinary General Meeting of the Sir Fazulbhoy Mills, Ltd., was held on Wednesday, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy presiding.

The report for the year ending March 31, 1925, showed a nett profit of Rs 4,01,817-2-8 including the balance of Rs. 12,000-14-10 brought forward from the previous year. A half yearly (ending September 1924) dividend of Rs. 20 per share was declared which absorbed Rs. 1,44,000. Out of the balance of Rs. 2,57,817-2-8 a further dividend of Rs. 25 per share free of income-tax was declared. A sum of Rs. 50,000 was set apart against depreciation of building and machinery while a sum of Rs. 7,817-2-8 was carried forward after making provision for Income-tax and Super-tax.

The report when put to the vote was adopted.

The retiring Directors who were eligible for re-election were again elected.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS CO., LTD,

The Ordinary General Meeting of the Currimbhoy Mills Co., Ltd., was held on Wednesday, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy presiding.

The report for the year ending March 31, 1925, showed a (nett loss of Rs. 2,42,764-3-8 after deducting the balance of Rs. 10,844-8-8, brought forward from the last account. The total loss was written off from the Reserve Fund. Owing to the loss no dividend was declared.

The report was adopted.

The retiring Directotrs who were eligible for re-election were again elected.

EBRAHIM PABANEY MILLS CO., LTD.

The Ordinary General Meeting of the Ebrahim Pabaney Mills Co., Ltd., was held on Wednesday, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy presiding.

The repora for the year ending March 31, 1925, showed a nett profit of Rs. 2,43,917-10-1 inclusive of the balance of Rs. 4,264-4-8 brought forward from the last year account. Out of the profit, a sum of Rs. 1,20,000 was set apart to pay dividend at the rate of Rs. 15 per share Free of Income-tax. A sum of Rs. 1,20,000 was written off against depreciation of building and machinery whil a sum of Rs. 3,917-10-1 was carried forward. Before thte adoption of the report Mr. Naoroji Dumasia paid a tribute to the memory of the late Sir Currimbhoy and suggested the raising of a memorial to him in the shape of indnstrial scholarships. Mr. Dumasia continuing complained against the disbursements and also against the declaration of small dividend, which lowered the value of the shares much below than real value. He, however, assured the President, that he made these remarks not to embarass them but in a way of dignified protest against the manner in which the share-holders were treated.

The President in reply said that with regard to the declaration of dividend, he had expressed similar views before the Board of Directors but there he found himself in a minority and so the proposal of a declaration of a larger dividend could not be carried out.

The report when put to the vote was then carried.

The retiring Directors who were eligible for re-election were again elected.

CRESCENT MILLS CO., LTD.

The Ordinary General Meeting of the Crescent Mills Co., Ltd., was held on Wednesday Sir Fazulbhoy presiding.

The report for the year ending March 31, 1925, showed a nett profit of Rs. 2,29,362-4-3 including the balance of Rs. 3,654-0-7 brough forward from the last account. A sum of Rs. 75,000 was utilized for paying a half-yearly dividend of Rs. 5 per share leaving a balance of Rs. 1,54,362-4-3. Out of the balance the Directors proposed to declare a dividend of Rs. 6. free of Income-tax which would absorb Rs. 90,000. Rs. 60,000 were written against the Depreciation Account carrying forward a sum of Rs. 4,362-4-3.

Mr. Naoroji Dumasia said that there was a large surplus in the equalisation of Dividend Fund and it was a fraud on the shareholders not to use the same in bad times for declaring a dividend. He did not want to embarass the President but would request him to bear that in mind otherwise the share holders would be forced to organise an opposition.

The President replied that he too held similar views but unfortunately the Board of Directors could not see eye to eye with him.

The report was then carried.

The retiring Directors who retired by rotation were again re-elected.

PEARL MILLS, LTD.

The Ordinary General Meeting of the Pearl Mills Ltd., was held on Wednesday, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy being in the chair.

The report for the year ending March 31, 1925, showed a net profit of Rs 2,49,070-4-3 including the balance of Rs. 4,503-6-2 brought forward from the last account. A sum of Rs. 75,880 was utilized for the payment of a half-yearly dividend of Rs. 10 per share. Out of the remaining balance, a further dividend of Rs. 12 per share free of Income-tax, absorbing Rs. 95,856. Rs. 70,000 were written off against depreciation of buidling and machinery carrying forward Rs. 3,234-4-3.

The report was adopted.

The retiring Directors who retired by rotation were re-elected.

INFLUENZA
Chills and Ague

rapidly yield to Phenalgin. Temperature is reduced, the restless, overstrung system tranquilised and steady recovery ensured.

PHENALGIN
REDUCES FEVER

Phenalgin is prompt and certain in action and, as it causes no depression, no craving, nor any other after effects, is absolutely safe in use. It has been prescribed by doctors for over twenty-five years.

Supplied in bottles containing 36 × 5 gr tablets, with full directions, by all Chemists.

SOLE AGENTS:
T. PEARSON & CO., LTD.,
Wholesale Chemists, Milcham, ENGLAND.

THE MOTOR CYCLE
Overseas Annual & Buyers' Guide 1925
The Motor Cyclist's Indispensable Handbook

Containing complete specifications of all British-made motor cycles and practical information and useful data covering a wide range of subjects of interest to all motor cycle users.

Specially prepared by "THE MOTOR CYCLE" (England) for the use of motor cyclists overseas.

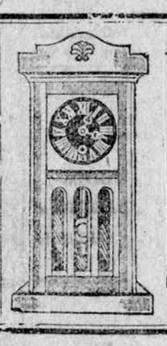
Obtainable from all Indian Railway Bookstalls, or direct from A. H. Wheeler & Co Allahabad, or P.O. Box 204, Bombay. Post free Rs. 2.

Publishers: ILIFFE & SONS LTD., Dorset House, Tudor St., London, E.C.4 (Eng.)

Mellin's Food IS Starchless

Simply dissolve Mellin's Food in hot water and add fresh milk: it then forms a diet adapted for the youngest babe.

ESTABLISHED 1876, 49 YEARS AGO.
The Daily Newspaper with the largest circulation in South India.
The Hindu.
THEREFORE
THE BEST MEDIUM FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.
For rates apply to :—The MANAGER,
100, Mount Road, Madras, (P. Box 316.)
An Annual SUPPLEMENT is also published every year at the time of the Xmas, with useful information for reference at all times



AN OFFICE CLOCK for Rs. 7.
The modern regulator made with finest wallnut case and fitted with the best mechanism. Can be easily fitted on the wall, kept on the Table and as a time-keeper in the Dressing Room. The best office clock. Guaranteed for five years. Write now, as we have only a few in stock. - - - -
Price Rupees Seven only.
Best German "B" Time Piece Rs. 2-8.
18 ct. Rolled Gold Wrist Watch Rs. 7-8.
22 ct. Rolled Gold Wrist Watch Rs. 12-8.
CAPTAIN WATCH Coy.,
P. B. 265, MADRAS.

ZANGI Rs. 6-4.
Latest Improved Fountain Pen, never leaks, blots or stops and always runs smooth on any paper. Order any style V.P. on 7 days' approval, Calender Clip Annas 6. 2 dozen ZANGI Inklets Annas 8. Protector Pocket Annas 8. Pens Repaired and Exchanged.
ZANGI PEN & INK MFG. Co., 19 Nai Sarak, DELHI.
BOMBAY, Preventive Officers' Bangalow, Vadsil. 27-2-1924. The ZANGI pen that you sent me this month has given me entire satisfaction and I am greatly pleased with it.
The Inklets that you have manufactured are the best that I have ever used. Now, kindly send me three more ZANGI pens with three dozen blue black inklets for each pen, three lever clips and four leather ZANGI protector pockets, three for these pens and one for my pen.—Chandulal Lallubhai.

"COUNTRY LIFE"
CIGARETTES

Whatever the weather, whatever the place or time, "Country Life" Cigarettes fit in admirably with the scheme of things. Good honest tobacco with a name that perfectly defines their attributes. Fresh, fragrant, pure—thoroughly enjoyable from first to last.

They're Players!
JOHN PLAYER & SONS
NOTTINGHAM · ENGLAND

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF

SPECIAL

CONCESSION RATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under.—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD,

Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the arvertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Hindu SALESMAN for Motor Accessories, experienced in indenting and accounts. Salary Rs. 60 to 70. Good references essential. Apply Box No. 872, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 2365

WANTED—Two GRADUATES with Hons. in English and History for the D. N. High School. Apply sharp with terms stating experience if any to the SECRETARY, Charotar Education Society, Anand.
A R1411

WANTED—One LADY DOCTOR, full qualified and holding Diplomas from recognized Institutions. Salary Rs. 250 plus 20 to Rs. 300. Carriage allowance Rs. 75, and House allowance Rs. 50 per mensem. Two LADY HEALTH VISITORS, fully trained and qualified. Salary Rs. 150 plus 10 to Rs. 200. Conveyance allowance Rs. 15 per mensem. Two MIDWIVES, qualified. Salary Rs. 35 plus 5 to Rs. 50. Uniform allowance Rs. 5, conveyance allowance Rs. 15, House allowance Rs. 20 per mensem. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than 31st July, 1925. Applicants should mention their age, nationality, previous experience and enclose copies of testimonials, diplomas, etc. and to state whether they would be prepared to join the service from 1st August, 1925. Those who hold the required qualification, previous experience and agreeable to join the service from 1st August, 1925, need only apply to R. K. SIDHVA, Honorary Secretary, The Karachi Health Association, Karachi.
A 23656

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED.

COUNSEL requires chambers in Solicitor's Office. Apply Box No. 863, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1394

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

AIRY and convenient OFFICES in the Union Bank Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, at reduced rents. Lift available.
C23641

TO LET—BUNGALOW at Walkeshwar Road, next to Afghan Consulate Bungalow, belonging to Mr. Jaynarayan Hindumal Dani. For further particular see personally or apply to the MANAGER, Advocate of India.
C 23659

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS.

MANGOES AND LICHIES GRAFTS.

MANGOES and LICHIES GRAFTS five years old Rs. 30 three years Rs. 25; two years Rs. 20; one year Rs. 13 per dozen. Packing freight extra, price with order. Send one anna stamp for a catalogue of the grafts. SUPERINTENDENT, Estate Garden, Darbhanga.
F 23440

FINEST DESSERT PEARS—from the middle of July. APPLES in August, sent to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5-10 for 9-lbs. of fruit. Apply to A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, KULU, Punjab.
R1169

BEST KULU APPLES and PEARS to any part of India 11 lb. basket Rs. 5/4/0 V. P. P. all charges included. CHARLES LEE, Hurripur Orchards. P.O. Nagar Kulu, Punjab.
F 1242

KANDAHAR CHOICEST FRUITS.—Two pounds each Dry Figs, Apricots and Cake Sultanas 6/- Delivery Free. Quality wonderful. TRIKHA BROTHERS Quetta.
F. R. 1348.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMP COLLECTION FOR SALE—Over 6000 Stamps Apply Box No. 867 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
L. R. 1406.

STAMPS—50 Portugal, 50 Portuguese Colonies, 50 French Colonies, 50 Czecho-Slovakia, 50 South America, 12 Albania, 40 Roumania, 35 Bulgaria, all different, 12 annas each. The lot Rs. 5/12. PETER DESOUZA, JHANSI.
L R1390

FINANCIAL.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Rs. 250/- Holding good position. Personal security. Interest 12 per cent. Repayable in monthly instalments of Rs. 25/-. Please communicate Box No. 869, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle."
R R1405

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY for investors. Urgently required Rs. 750 for business. Repaid within one year WITH 25 PER CENT. INTEREST. Good security. Please write Box No. 871, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R1409

PROFESSION

YOUR FUTURE?—Accurate answers for 6 questions Re. 1. 1 year reading Re. 1. Whole life Rs. 3. Cotton futures Rs. 10 a week. Testimonials many. Send time and date of birth or writing letter. V. K. IYER, B.A., Valavanur (S. A. Dt.)
P R1412

CATARACTS—No matter who has failed I shall cure you without knife. Particulars on request. "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Street, Calcutta.
1187.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle" preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All protographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

HOTELS.

MADHAVASHRAM

'Phone 4.484.

Up-to-date Boarding and Lodging House for Hindus

GIRGAON : : : : BOMBAY

CALCUTTA HOTEL

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH.

CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

LONAVLA INTERNATIONAL HOTEL —Close to Station, Excellent Management Food. Scenery, delightful during monsoon: Excellent opportunity for Motorists and those visiting Poona during Races, en route.
H1383

EDUCATIONAL.

IMPERIAL HIGH SCHOOL, Lamington Road. Classes from Balpothi to Matric. Sound education on modern lines by expert teachers. Enrol immediately. Special concessions for Repeaters.
M R1332

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE MEERUT.

(Registered under Act XXI, 1860).

Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy, Biochemistry and Dentistry, both by regular training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies medicines and accessories at cheap rate. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D., Principal, Meerut.
R1166

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—A HUDSON MOTOR CAR, very little used, to be disposed of immediately, for particulars see the MANAGER, Advocate of India, Fort, Bombay.
JA 23661

MATHIS—8-10 H.P., Chummy Body Self-starting, 4 brand, new Michelin Cable tyres; 5 Disc wheels. Recently painted and overhauled and fitted Robert Bosch 422 Magneto—done about 4,000—owner driven—Rs. 1,350, or nearest reasonable offer.—Apply A. C. HARRISON, Mulund, Thana P. O.
JA R1408

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENT.—Tea garden shares for sale.—The Jalpaiguri Tea Concerns pay amazingly high dividend varying from 60 to 350 per cent. For particulars please refer to Messrs. B M. and Co., Brokers, Jalpaiguri.
T. R. 1413.

GUNS, RIFLES, AMMUNITION at greatly reduced prices. Freight free. Liberal discounts. Lists free. ROYAL PIONEER CO., Meerut.
T R1111

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT.

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING

Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 21986.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

SUIT NO. 1489 OF 1925.

BROOKE BOND INDIA Ltd.... Plaintiffs

vs.

H. MAWJI proprietor Bombay India Tea Supply Co., doing business at Sandhurst Road. ... Defendants.

To,

H. MAWJI, Esq.,

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed suit against you praying (a) for an injunction temporarily pendin the disposal of this suit, and thereafter permanently restraining the defendant, his servants and agents from importing, advertising for sale, exposing, selling, or procuring to be sold or otherwise exhibitin or disposing of anywhere in India teas which are not the genuine teas of th Plaintiffs packed in tins labelled and got up in the manner in the Plaint complained of or in such a manner as to be a colourable imitation of the Plaintiffs' tins, or in anyway otherwise calculated to mislead purchasers and others into the belief that the teas so offered and exhibited are the teas of the Plaintiffs (b) for delivery up to the Plaintiffs of all tins bearing the labels complained of or any labels similar thereto as also all advertisements, printing blocks, etc. (c) for an account (d) for costs and interest.

You are summoned by this Honourable Court, to appear in the High Cour,. Bombayt on the 27th July, 1925, at 11-15 a.m. either in person or by Advocate and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all witnesses and evidence and in default of you so appearing, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

You are further required by this Honourable Court to file a written statement of your defence and serve a copy on the Plaintiffs within four weeks from the service of this Summons upon you, in default of which the suit will be set down to be heard as undefended.

On the 28th May, 1925 His Lordship Mr. Justice Perceval made an order granting Interim injunction and a Rule Nisi for injunction as prayed in prayer (a) of the Plaint and mentioned above. You are required to appear and show cause against the said Order for Interim injunction within four days from this date.

(Sd/-) CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

9th July, 1925. C. 23651.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Rent Act Suit No. 1458 of 1925.

(1) N. H. MOOS, Esquire, Receiver in Suit No. 5146 of 1923 wherein Yusufally Abdul Hoosein Jivaji Khanbhai is the Plaintiff and Bai Amtubai, widow of Jivaji Khanbhai and others are the Defendants, having his office in Alice Building, Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay, and (2) Asuji Tulkaji of Bombay, Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Suklaji Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs

versus.

(1) ASHAHI, a Chinaman, last residing at Nos. 21 to 23, Suklaji Street, without the Fort of Bombay, but whose present whereabouts are not known to the Plaintiffs, and (2) ADHOK alias LOCHU SON, a Chinaman, residing at Nos. 21 to 23, Suklaji Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants

To,

The 1st Defendant Ashahi a Chinaman.

THE PLAINTIFFS have filed the above suit against you in High Court, Bombay, to vacate and deliver up possession of the portion of the house in your occupation and that you should pay to the Plaintiffs the arrears of rent from 1st November, 1923, till the 31st December, 1924, at the rate of Rs. 155 per month and to pay to the Plaintiffs compensation for wrongful use and occupation at Rs. 155 per month from the 1st day of January, 1925, till possession be handed over to the Plaintiffs and Plaintiffs' costs.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the above suit is fixed for hearing on the 30th day of July, 1925, on which day you are hereby required to appear before the Court at 11-30 a.m., and that in default the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness SIR NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 29th day of May, 1925.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

E. J. DAVAR,
For Prothonotary.

Messrs. CHUBB & Co.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
23657

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the property and credits of DAYABHAI CHUNILAL JAVERY, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Jeweller and a married man residing at Gokul Gali, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

Bai KIKI, widow of Dayabhai Chunilal Javery, deceased, at present residing at Surat ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceeding if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this thirteenth day of October in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and twenty-four and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL

The 13th day of October, 1924.
Messrs. THAKOREDAS AND CO.,
Petitioners Attorneys.
C23658

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Last Will and Testament of BHUTA KANJI, also known as Bhutabhoy Kanji and Bhutabhai Kanji Jhaveri, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business in Gold Ornaments under the name of Soni Bhutabhai Kanji Jhaveri ..... Deceased.

(1) Bai JANABAI, widow of the abovenamed deceased Soni Bhutabhai Kanji and (2) BHUTABHAI LOMA, two of the Executors in the said Will named both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Barbhaya Mohla, respectively, without the Fort of Bombay. Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the First Day of July in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-five in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 1st day of July, 1925.
Messrs. KANGA & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
23654

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HARMUKHRAI alias MUKHRAM RAMNARAN, late of Bombay, Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant, who carried on business in the name, style and firm of Harmukhrai Gunpatrai Deceased, a widower.

PRAHLADRAI GANPATRAI, of Bombay, Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Shaik Memon Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this first day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 1st day of July, 1925.
Messrs. KANGA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C23655

PUBLIC NOTICES.

KATNI
"CASTLE" BRAND
AND
JUBBULPORE
"LOTUS" BRAND
Portland Cements
ALSO
KATNI
FIRE BRICKS,
FIRE CLAY,
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS

All available for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY EX-
BOMBAY STOCK.

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

C. MACDONALD & CO.,
AGENTS
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 20418.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

PLANT IN GOOD ORDER.
AT BARNES SCHOOL, DEOLALI.

(a) One 12 H. P. Portable Steam Engine by Ransomes, Ipswich.
(b) One Stone Crusher with one set of jaws for hard rock and with rotary screens.
(c) One Rex Concrete Mixer No. 7. S. complete with Oil Engine, power loader and automatic measuring water tank.
(d) One Light Service Worthington Steam pump complete, with extra foot valve, 2 Bends and 10 feet of suction pipe.
(e) One 7'—0" diameter pan under driven Mortar Mill, complete with fast and loose pulleys (Messrs. Duncan, Stratton and Co., Bombay).
(f) One Tipping-Truck Tractor. Motor 27 cubic feet capacity.

Offers for the whole or any items of the above will be considered if submitted to the ARCHITECTS of the BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY, Messrs. GREGSON, BATLEY AND KING, Chartered Bank Building, Fort, Bombay. C23632

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

SUIT NO. 1487 OF 1925.

LIPTON Ltd. ... Plaintiffs.

vs.

H. MAWJI, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant carrying on business under the name and style of Bombay India Tea Supply Co., at Hamadia Market, without the Fort of Bombay. ... Defendant.

To,

H. MAWJI, Esq.,

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed this suit against you praying for (a) an injunction temporarily pending the hearing of this suit, and thereafter permanently restraining the defendant, his servants and agents from selling or offering for sale tea, which is not the Plaintiffs' tea, in tins of the got up and bearing the labels and wrappings, in the Plaint complained of, or of a got up, otherwise so contrived or expressed as to be a colourable imitation of the Plaintiffs' tins, (b) delivery up on oath or destruction of all tins and wrappers in respect of which the above injunction is sought, (c) an account and (d) costs.

You are hereby summoned by this Honourable Court, to appear in the High Court, Bombay, on the 27th July, 1925, at 11-15 a.m. either in person or by Advocate and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all witnesses and evidence and in default of you so appearing, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

You are further required by this Honourable Court to file a written statement of your defence and serve a copy on the Plaintiffs within four weeks from the service of this Summons upon you, in default of which the suit will be set down to be heard as undefended.

On the 28th May, 1925, His Lordship Mr. Justice Perceval made an order granting Interim injunction and a Rule Nisi for injunction as prayed in prayer (a) of the Plaint and mentioned above. You are required to appear and show cause against the said Order for Interim injunction within four days from this date.

(Sd/-) CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

9th July, 1925 C. 23652.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

[redacted] THE FACT that Mr. RO[redacted]E CHERRY has left ou[redacted]iring from India the Po[redacted]ated 2nd Jannary, 1923, [redacted]y The Katni Cement and [redacted]td., and The Jubbulpore [redacted]Co., Ltd., and by the un[redacted]n cancelled.

1925.

MACDONALD & CO.

C23638

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

WEEKLY SALE.

Auction Sale of household and office furniture, new Australian safes, nickel, copper and brass kitchen utensils, cycle forks, "globe" pearl starch, piece goods, insolvent's tin scraps, etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 13th July, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Auction Room No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture consisting of mirror door almyrahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron cots, office chairs, new Austrian safes, etc.

By the order of B. N. Lang Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Gulamhousein Kassi (Insolvent).

40 bundles of tin scraps.

By the order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Shivarkha J. Daruwalla:—

37 bags of "globe" pearl starch, 140 lbs. in each.

By the order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the party concerned:—

20 cases of cycle forks, 100 pes. in each.

By the order of the office concerned:—

Civil Digest complete in all 43 vols. upto 1900.

9 articles of nickel, copper and brass kitchen utensils.

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros:—

One big lot of grey shirtings, mulls, jacconets. nensoore. dhoties. etc.

THE PROPERTY OF MISS J. C. ELLIS:—

7 packages containing brass lamps, bowls, vases, spitoons, gong, tray coins, ivory, figures, Egyptian telescope, Chinese umbrellas, stoves, kettles, boots, books, Egyptian brass tray with wooden stand, Egyptian cups, saucers, sugar bowls and etc., etc.

THE PROPERTY OF LATE MRS. LOCKART:—

3 Packages containing Ladies' dresses, fur coat, hats. boots, parasols, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 7 CASES OF SUGAR POTS, 25 CASES OF CHINA CUPS AND SAUCERS AND 10 CASES OF EARTHENWARE.

By the order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of the following parties, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 13th July, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

(1) On account and at the risk of Messrs. Mahomedbhoy of Cutlery Bazar:—

3 packages of sugar pots, per s.s. "Isaroo."

5 cases China Cups and Saucers per s.s. "Birkenfels."

(2) On account and at the risk of Messrs. Abdul Ahad Eslamudin:—

5 pacages of China Cups and Saucers per s.s. "Falkenfels."

10 packages of China Cups and Saucers per s.s. "Birkenfels."

3 packages of Cup and Saucers, per s.s. "Nardkyn."

4 packages of sugar pots per s.s. "Genoa."

10 packages of Earthenware per s.s. "Japan."

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

"PILES"

If you are still suffering from Piles in spite of all treatment

DON'T DESPAIR
USE
RECTO SEROL

A real friend in need.
The tried and tested German Remedy.
100 % results

Sole Agents:—
F. W. SMITH & CO., Chemists
JUBBULPORE.
ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S MODY & CO.

APOLLO STREET.
Telephone No. 23409.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO FACTORY OWNERS AND DEALERS IN MACHINERY, HARDWARE AND METAL.

AUCTION SALE OF BUTTONS. UTENSILS ETC. MANUFACTURING MACHINERY, HARDWARE AND METAL OF THE HIND BUTTON FACTORY AND METAL WORKS, LTD. SITUATE AT FERGUSON ROAD, LOWER PAREL, NEXT TO THE CRESCENT MILLS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the above address on FRIDAY, the 10th day of July, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) by order of the concerned entire machinery of the Hind Button Factory and Metal Works, Ltd. situate at Ferguson Road, Lower Parel next to the Crescent Mills comprising 30 and 50 H. P. small and large oil engines, crude oil engines, 3 to 12 feet lathes, drilling, shaving and slotting machines, automatic presses shaftings, pulleys, flat shearing machines, circle cutting machines, grinding and finishing machines, beams, iron and wooden scales etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MATUNGA UPPER MAHIM, TWO MINUTES' WALK FROM B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY MATUNGA STATION.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jamsedji Rustomji and Devidas, attorneys for Mr. Motibhai Lakshmidas, in exercise of the Power of Sale given to him under the Indenture of mortgage dated the 27th day of January, 1923 and made between Janakprasad Lahuram, Receiver of the estate of the late Kissonlal Shridhar in suit No. 47 of 1908 in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay of the first part and Bai Nangi, widow of Kissonlal Shridhar of the second part and the said Mr. Motibhai Lakshmidas of the third part Messrs. J. S. MODY and CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on Thursday, the 16th day of July, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the messuage tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate at Matunga, Upper Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay admeasuring 3500 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 511, New No. 4361, New Survey Nos. 1376 and 2-1366, Cadastral No. 435 of Mahim Division and Collector's New Nos. 4236, 4231, Cadastral No. 431 of Mahim Division, New Survey Nos. 5/1377 and 3/1376 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward G No. 4607 and Street No. 368 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the vacant land belonging to late Pandit Kissonlal Shridhrar and partly by the land purchased by the widow Bai Nangi in her own name, on or towards the South by the land belonging to the Church of Solacco and on or towards the East partly by the land of F. S. De'Silva and partly by the land of Josephine Mary Misquitta and partly by the land of Godavaribai and on the West by the vacant land belonging to Salvation Church.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their office at 5, Bell Lane, Fort Bombay or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers

GANDHI & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927.

SALE TO-DAY at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS. AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT PANJRAPOLE ROAD WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs Gandhi & Co. Auctioneers will under instructions from Khatri Mahomed Haji Esuf the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Haji Vally Mahomed Moti in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the deed of Mortgage dated the 22nd March 1922 made between the Mortgagor of th one part and the Mortgagee of the other part sell by public auction the undermentioned Immovable Property on Friday the 10th July 1925 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the North side of Panjrapole and in the Island and Registration District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 441-510 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and regisered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 75- 77 and 77 New No A/7391 Old Survey Nos. 1619. 1619 and New Survey No. 1019 and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 6316, 6319 Street Nos 22, 27. 29 31 and 33, 35, 37, 39 and bounded on or towards the North by a Sweepers passage on or towards the East by vacant land of Ebrahimji Fattehboy on or towards the South by the said Panjrapole Road and on or towards th eWest by the property of Goolamhusein Kassumji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Khandwalla and Chhotalal Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office at Ismail Building, Hornby Road. Fort. or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & Co.
Autioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE AREA OF AGRICULTURE LAND AND A LARGE TILE AND BRICK FACTORY WITH MACHINERY FOR MAKING BRICKS AND TILES AT KALYAN.

Under constructions from Mr. James Stott Receiver in Suit No. 93 of 1923 Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on SATURDAY, the 11th July, 1925, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms at Apollo Street, the following:

All those pieces or parcels of land or ground with the messuage factory, Drying Shed, Pug Mill Engine and Boiler House, Kiln, Chimneys, office buildings, godowns and chawls standing thereon, properties marked 134 situate at village Umbarda and property marked 35 at village Manoa Sub-Division and Taluka Kalyan and District Thana admeasuring 24 acres and 28 3/4 Gunthas or thereabouts be the same little more or less (bearing various entry and Survey numbers and area.)

VASOONDRI PROPERTY (KALYAN.)

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage or shed or structure standing thereon situate lying and being in the Village of Vasoondri near the Titwala Station in Kalyan Taluka Zilla Thana in the Registration Sub-District of Vasoondri containing by admeasurement 197 acres and 26 Gunthas or thereabouts which bears various entry numbers survey numbers Hissa number, and area of productive and unproductive land with assessment.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, list of Machinery and for Entry and Survey numbers and the area with assessment apply to Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe Solicitors at "Standard Building" Hornby Road or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF RICE MILL AT KALYAN IN THANA DISTRICT ON THE PREMISES AT KUMBHARWADA IN MUNICIPAL LANE NO. 32.

Under instructions from N. H. Moss. Esq. the Receiver in Suit No 3771 of 1924 (Official Assignee vs. Bai Fatmabai) Messrs BENNETT and Co. will on SUNDAY, the 26th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises at Kalyan the machinery and building in separate lots.

The machinery consists of 6 Flour grinding machines with accessories, 5 Rice grinding machines with accessories, one large steam boiler by Ruston Procter and Co. oil tank; leather water tanke, etc.

Properties.—Firstly:—All that piece or parcel of land with the messuages tenement or dwelling house standing thereon being at Kumbharwada Ganthan, in Municipal Lane No. 32.

Secondly:—All that piece or parcel of vacant and built upon land with messuages tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon at Kumbharwada in the Municipal Lane No. 32 bearing house No. 7.

The total area of the messuages and vacant land on the East, West and North is about 56 feet and the front on the South is about 33 feet annd with the South front and South, North and East is about 94 feet and the front on the West is about 76 feet and are bounded as follows, on the East by the property firstly described and by the property of Abdus Salam Dhond, on the West passage and beyond that by the chawl of Gulam Ali and lane No. 32 and house No. 6, on the South by public throughfare and on the North by vacant land of Hari Raghoba Kumbhar and beyond that by the said lane No. 32 and house No. 8 and 10.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. M. B. Chothia and Co. Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

WELLINGTON

TO-NIGHT—FOR THE LAST TIME!
A PROBLEM OF LOVE WITHOUT PASSION
"THE PASSIONATE ADVENTURE"
9 parts—featuring
ALICE JOYCE
As the dispassionate, disciplined wife
CLIVE BROOK
As the abnormal husband

As the Drama is a lengthy one, there are no side pictures with it. You are therefore requested to be in time.

To-Night: 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WELLINGTON
CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

Cinema Majestic.

Presents THIS WEEK
THE FIRST COLOURED FILM
Supplied by Messrs. PATEL Bros
SULTANESS OF LOVE
Time and Rates as Usual.

AMUSEMENTS

Pathe Cinema

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

PRESENTS

'Taking a Chance'
PATHE GAZETTE

Showing All This Week at 6, 8 and 10 p. m.

POPULAR PRICES.

WEST-END

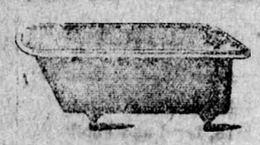
TO-NIGHT—FOR THE LAST TIME!
A MAGNIFICENT UNIVERSAL—JEWEL
"HEAD WINDS"
WITH
HOUSE PETERS
And Patsy Ruth Miller (The Esmeralda of the Hunchback of Notre Dame fame) and a brilliant cast.

A Wanda Wiley 2 Reel Comedy: 'No-body' Sweet heart in the Programme.

TO-NIGHT: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P.M. (S. T.)

WEST-END
CINEMA—New Charni Road.

BATH TUBS



Rich Porcelain Enamelled Baths, Lavatory Basins, Fancy Bath Room Fittings, Filters & Water Coolers.

Prices beyond competition

BALSARA & Co.
29, MEDOWS ST. FORT, BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, July 9.

A depression has formed at the head of the Bay and the monsoon is strengthening in Burma and North-East of the Peninsula.

Rainfall has been nearly general is Lower Burma, Orissa, East United Provinces, the Central Provinces and the Konkan and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the West United Provinces, the East and North Punjab, Central India, East South Hyderabad and Coorg.

A few falls have occurred in Assam, Kashmir and Malabar.

Chief amounts are:—Mergui, Rangoon and Bassein two inches; Moulmein, and Diamond Island three; Sibsagar and Mymensingh one; Cuttack three; Angul one and a half; Sambalpur two; Chaibasa one; Daltonganj Gaya; and Gorakhpur one and a half; Lucknow and Ludhiana one. Dalhousie two; Murree and Pachmarhi one and a half.

Forecast.—Increase in Arakan and East Central Provinces and decrease in United Provinces.—A. P.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 9th July.	Total since 1st June, 1925	June 1st to 9th July. 1923	1924
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In Ct.
Colaba Point.	0 21	29 11	34 08	15 38
Fort				
Esplanade	0 06	30 14	33 70	17 45
J. J. Hospital				
Cumbala Hill	0 09	.. ..	28 14	18 81
Kemp & Cy.				
Bom. Vety. Col	.. ..	.. ..	..	..
Parel.	.. ..	.. ..	..	..

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, July 8.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr inches	29.767
Temperature of Air	82.4 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.6
Dew Point	75.5
Relative humidity of Air	80%
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	6 6
Maximum temperature of Air	86 1
Minimum do. do.	77 9
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W,WSW,W,
Movement of Wind from said night to midnight	174 miles
Fall of Rain	0.22 inches
Total fall during month	1.17 "
Do, do year..	31.86 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 9th July	0.06 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	Jul	h. m.	ft in	Jun.	h. m.	ft in
Th	9	14 0	6 8	9	28 2	17 28
		17 4	19 6		30 7	0 10
Fri	10	15 3	7 45	10	27 6	13 0
		17 5	20 52		29 5	1 50
Sat	11	16 3	6 59	11	17 8	14 30
		19 2	20 10		20 6	1 21
Sun	12	3 46	26 1	12	9 37	12 46
		16 7	27 4		22 52	18 7
M	13	4 58	25 5	13	10 50	18 0
		17 3	26 4		23 58	20 0
Tue	14	6 22	25 1	14	12 13	18 2
		18	25 5		18 8	20 9
W	15	7 5	25 4	15	0 56	18 1
		19 20	25 1		13 24	21 2

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observation recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 9th July 1925 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Lahore has had 0.17" of rain and Ambala 0.63". Skies are heavily clouded over the eastern districts and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is in excess in the area of rainfall Maximum temperature was below normal in the submontane districts; the minimum was almost as usual throughout the province.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi has had 0.27" of rain and Cawnpore 0.46". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is locally damper than usual. Day temperature was lower than usual in the north and east of the province; night temperature was below normal in the region of rainfall.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 0.48" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded over lower Sind and in general clear or lightly clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is in defect at Kotah. Day temperature was below normal at Jacobabad and Mount Abu; night temperature was nearly normal everywhere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Moisture in the air is almost as usual. Temperature was almost normal in the division except at Deesa, where the maximum alone was lower than usual.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 0.22" of rain, Saugor 0.34", Nagpur 0.80", Chanda 0.33" and Raipur 0.56". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the north and east of the province and in defect locally in Berar. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the northern districts; the minimum did not differ much from the normal.

The Konkan—Bombay has had 0.21" of rain and Karwar 0.97". Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded. Moisture in the air is almost as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 86 degrees .1 (1 degree above normal) and a minimum value of 79 degrees .6 (1 degree above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the central parts of the division and heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the southeast of the division and in excess at Poona. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in Hyderabad and at Bijapur; the minimum did not differ much from the normal.

General Remarks.—The monsoon is still very weak in the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in the east Central Provinces, and local in the north and east Punjab, the United Provinces, the west Central Provinces and the Konkan. A few falls have also occurred in Rajputana and Malabar. The only amount, which remains to be mentioned, is 0.16" at Mangalore.

Forecast.—Large change is not likely next 24 hours.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 8th July 1925 issued from Simla.

The monsoon has strengthened in the Central Provinces and the Punjab but it continues weak in the Peninsula and Bengal. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, the east United Provinces, Central India East and the west Central Provinces, and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Orissa, the west United Provinces, the east and north Punjab, Kashmir and Coorg. A few falls have also occurred in Bengal, Bihar, the North-west Frontier Province, northeast Baluchista, the Bombay Deccan and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report were:—Tavoy, Moulmein, Bhamo three inches; Lashio one; Silchar four; Gauhati, Darjiling one and a half; Sambalpur two; Bahraich one and a half; Sutna, Pachmarhi three.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 9TH OF JULY 1925:

STATIONS	RAINFALL Past 24 hours	Total 1st June to date.	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan-Quetta	..	0.19	0.24	—0.05	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan	..	0.91	1.16	—0.25	7.20
Rawalpindi	..	9.09	3.91	+5.18	34.77
Lahore	0.17	5.30	3.13	+2.07	19.62
Hissar	..	5.20	2.64	+2.56	14.47
Ambala	0.63	11.34	6.16	+5.18	30.49
Delhi	..	6.22	5.48	+0.74	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra	..	14.15	5.07	+9.08	26.90
Mainpuri	..	13.20	5.00	+8.20	27.07
Jhansi	0.27	10.56	7.98	+2.58	36.17
Cawnpore	0.46	11.48	5.43	+6.05	35.92
Allahabad	..	12.00	8.33	+3.67	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad	..	1.39	0.37	+1.02	3.68
Karachi	..	1.59	1.16	+0.43	7.56
Rajputana-Bikaner	..	3.82	2.26	+1.56	11.79
Ajmer	..	1.86	4.14	—2.28	20.65
Jaipur	0.04	4.09	4.54	—0.45	24.21
Kotah	..	0.92	5.70	+1.22	28.23
Mount Abu	0.48	14.54	10.66	+3.89	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj	00.1	1.10	3.03	—1.93	14.39
Dwarka	..	1.96	3.35	—1.59	13.52
Veraval	..	13.14	5.90	+7.24	18.80
Rajkot	..	6.33	6.96	—0.63	26.29
Bhavnagar Para	0.02	11.57	6.14	+5.43	21.20
Gujrat—					
Surat	0.04	17.27	12.93	+4.34	40.97
Ahmedabad	..	8.87	7.25	+1.62	28.83
Deesa	..	7.92	4.41	+3.51	24.70
Central India West					
Neemuch	..	7.09	6.52	+0.57	29.19
Indore	..	6.49	8.49	—2.00	33.12
Central Provinces					
Jubbulpore	0.22	15.28	12.15	+3.13	55.11
Saugor	0.34	15.40	10.04	+5.36	44.95
Hoshangabad	..	10.92	9.72	+1.20	48.83
Khandwa	..	4.32	4.69	—3.37	29.63
Akola	..	5.23	7.42	—2.19	31.35
Amraoti	..	8.05	8.88	—0.83	33.05
Nagpur	0.80	12.40	12.63	—0.23	48.97
Chanda	0.33	6.37	11.31	—4.94	51.90
Raipur	0.56	16.96	12.68	+4.28	50.83
Konkan—					
Bombay	0.21	29.11	26.54	+2.57	70.63
Ratnagiri	..	28.83	39.55	10.72	99.98
Mormugao	..	33.29	39.41	—6.12	94.95
Karwar	0.97	52.44	49.85	+2.59	120.12
Bombay Deccan—					
Malegaon	..	5.95	5.67	+0.28	22.23
Ahmednagar	..	4.35	5.68	—1.33	22.33
Poona	0.09	4.31	6.51	—2.20	27.11
Sholapur	..	3.25	5.94	—2.69	28.45
Bijapur	..	0.50	3.95	—3.45	20.90
Belgaum	0.02	9.88	12.06	—2.18	50.13
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad	..	3.24	6.87	—3.63	27.53
Nizamabad Indur	0.63	3.21	8.05	—4.84	40.06
Hyderabad	..	2.29	6.14	—3.85	32.37
Malabar—					
Mangalore	0.16	44.72	49.56	—4.84	125.68
Calicut	..	36.63	43.57	—6.94	117.16
Cochin	..	29.70	36.28	—6.58	114.51
Trivandrum	..	8.70	15.89	—7.19	64.51
Ceylon—Colombo	..	12.18	9.19	+4.99	84.16
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.					
Masulipatam	0.04	5.31	6.22	—0.88	41.59
Bellary	..	0.24	2.31	—2.07	20.51
Cuddapah	..	1.08	4.11	—3.03	31.23
Madras	..	0.24	3.04	—2.80	50.74
Bangalore	..	1.81	4.15	—2.34	35.37
Coimbatore	..	1.15	2.06	—0.91	22.29
Trichinopoly	..	3.66	1.87	+1.79	33.18
Negapatam	..	0.78	1.88	—1.10	54.98

ALLEGED CHEATING BY EUROPRAN.

MADRAS, July 8.

The city Intelligence Department officers arrested last night James Watson an Englishman aged 55 on the charge of alleged cheating. Complaints had been received by the Commissioner of Police that the accused posing himself as the employer of an extensive staff for a concern named "Watson's Exchange" induced people to deposit various sums with him. As no business was done for months depositors suspected the *bona fides* of the concern and pressed for a return of their deposits which were never forthcoming Watson has been conducting a journal named "Watson's Magazine" in which he has lately been advertising that a house valued at Rs. 4,000 would be given away free to anyone locating it from the clues given therein, Investigation is proceeding.

HIGH COURT

SUIT TO RECOVER EARNEST MONEY.

EFFECT OF DEATH OF ORIGINAL PARTY

Joosub Habib and another ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

S. M. Pavri ..... Defendant.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crump.)

The plaintiffs filed this suit claiming a refund of Rs. 5,000 alleged to have been paid by them as earnest money under an agreement for the purchase of a certain property belonging to the defendant. The plaintiffs stated that by an agreement dated 7th August 1920, the defendant agreed to sell to them a certain property in the Fort for Rs. 59,000. The property was described in the Schedule to the agreement and more particularly delineated on a plan signed by the defendant and handed over to the plaintiffs. The plan showed the area of the property to be 428 square yards. The plaintiffs paid Rs. 5,000 to the defendant as earnest. On investigation of title, it appeared that, the defendant was able to make out a marketable title to only 342 sq. yards. The plaintiffs therefore refused to complete the purchase and brought this suit telaiming refund of the earnest money.

The defendant denied that he had agreed to sell the property to the plaintiffs on the basis of the land being of the area of 428 sq. yards. He contended that the plaintiffs had wrongfully refused to complete the contract, and he counterclaimed Rs. 14,000 as damages for plaintiff's breach of contract.

Mr. P. B. Vachha with Mr. Coltman appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. K. M. Munshi with Mr. D. F. Mulla appeared for the defendant.

At the hearing it transpired that the 1st plaintiffs had been dead since 1923 and his legal representat ves were not brought on record. Counsel for the defendant contended that under the circumstances the suit had abated having regard to Section 45 of the Contract Act and Order 22, Rule 3 of the Civil Procedure Code.

For the plaintiffs it was contended that the obligation to return the earnest money on a failure of consideration arose independently of any contract between the parties and Section 45 had therefore no application. It was further contended that in face the whole of the earnest money was paid by the surviving plaintiff who was therefore alone entitled to claim the refund and leave should be ganted to amend the plaint.

His Lordship after hearing arguments held that the suit had abated, and accordingly dismissed the suit.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL CLAIM FOR BROKERAGE

Vallabhdas Jairam. ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Khan Bahadur B. D. Pudumji and others. ..... Defendant.

(Before Mr. Justice Percival.)

The plaintiff brought this suit to recover a sum of Rs. 20,000 being the brokerage alleged to be earned in respect of the sale of a certain property belonging to the defendant. The plaintiff's case was that in the year 1919 he and one D. S. Postwala since deceased were employed by the defendants to negotiate for the sale of a certain property at Gamdevi. They accordingly carried on negotiations and in October 1919 procured a purchaser for the said property for Rs. 10 lakhs. They, thereupon, became entitled to receive the usual 2 per cent. brokerage amounting to Rs. 20,000. At the date of the suit, the said Postwala was dead. Plaintiff accordingly joined his widow as his legal representative in the suit as one of the defendants and prayed that a decree may be passed in his and her favour.

The defendants denied that they ever employed the plaintiff and the said Postwala as their brokers. Their brokers were Messrs. Jassawala and Co and the transaction for the sale of the property was brought about through Messrs. Jassawala and Co. whom they had paid the brokerage.

Mr. B. K. Desai appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. P. B. Vachha appeared for the defendants.

At the hearing counsel for the defendants took a preliminary objection that the suit had abated since the fourth defendant, the widow of Postwala was dead long ago to the knowledge of the plaintiff and her legal representatives were not brought on record. The right to sue was a joint right of the plaintiff along with the representatives of the said Postwala.

His Lordship after hearing counsel's arguments held that the suit had abated. The suit was accordingly dismissed with costs.

Telegram "BAPASOLA"
Telephone No. 20883.

RUSTOMJI NOWROJI BAPASOLA
ESTABLISHED 1909.
Manufacturers' Representative.
Mubarak Manzil, Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT ADVICE

Will be given to Manufacturers, work-shop Owners, Factory Owners, Mill Owners, Ginning Factory Owners, Electro Platers, Guilders and Polishers, Diamond Cutters, and Ruby Polishers, to be sure that they obtain only from the above firm, Very High Grade Material, known as "Genuine Carborundum Wheels", manufactured by the original UNITED CARBORUNDUM CO.; Beware of worthless imitations and misleading articles known as Corundum, etc. sold under Carborundum Prices and particulars on application.

KATARGAM MURDER CASE.

QUESTION OF RE-TRIAL AFTER ACQUITTAL.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Fawcett and Mr. Mudgaonkar.)

Whether a person once acquitted in a case can be re-tried on the same charge on further evidence being available against him was the point discussed during the hearing of the reference made by the Sessions Judge of Surat in the case of Gulam Raza Mahomed who had been convicted of robbery and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 in February 1923.

The scene of the crime was a Jain temple at Katargam a village near Surat which was in charge of a pujari assisted by two bhaiyya watchmen. On the night of 16th February 1923, while they were sleeping inside the temple, it was broken into by a gang of ruffians and one of the watchmen Jagarnath was murdered and some silver article worth Rs. 4,000 were carried away. The culprits escaped, and the police during their investigation recovered some property from the house of the accused. He was then tried on charges of robbery and murder before the subdivisional magistrate of Surat who convicted him on the first charge and sentenced him as above.

The police were still on the look out for the murderers, and succeeded in arresting one Ghadially at Ajmer in July 1924. He was tried on a charge of murder before the Sessions Judge of Surat. During the trial it was given out that Gulam Raza who was already serving his two years' sentence was one of those principally concerned in the murder Ghadially was found guilty of murder and sentenced to be hanged.

Under these circumstances, it was thought that Gulam Raza who had escaped with a light sentence should be tried again for murder in the interests of justice. The Sessions Judge, therefore, refered the case to the High Court for their Lordship's opinion as to whether or not the accused should be retried.

Mr S. S. Patkar, the Government Pleader who appeared for the prosecution submitted to the Court that there was ample evidence to show that the accused had played an important part in the murder, and his wife Bukhtavar had deposed that she had overheard a conversation between her husband and Ghadially with regard to the crime. She had also handed over to the police some of the stolen property which the accused had given her for safe keeping. The accused himself during the investigation had made a confession which, however, he had retracted during his trial. There was also other evidence against him to connect him conclusively with the murder.

Their Lordships, after hearing counsel were of opinion that it was not necessary to re-open the trial, and ordered the papers to be returned to the Sessions Judge.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION

Sergeant William Waddel put up Karsandas Tallakchand before Mr. S. S Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of criminal misappropriation in respect of Rs. 1 168-10-9 and applied for remand.

Mr. Waddel stated that the accused was a Bill Collector of one Anaji Tarakchand of Mulji Jetha Market. On the 8th instant the accused collected different bills to he extent of Rs. 1,168-10-9. He returned in thte evening to his master, showed him a wound on his arm and complained to his master that he had been robbed of the money by a Pathan. His Master took him to hospital for treatment where the accused confessed of his having misappropriated the amount. The police were informed and the accused was arrested at 9 p.m. The accused helped the police to recover Rs 1,100.

The Magistrate granted the remand asked for.

ALLEGED THEFT

Deputy Inspector Long put up Jaganath Ramprasad, Yusuf Fakir and Raghunath before Mr. S S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of the theft of cotton under shirts valued at Rs. 123.

The facts of the case were that on the morning of June 29 when the manifest clerk of F Shed came on duty, he found the roof of the shed removed and discovered that two cases of under shirts were missing. The property was valued at Rs. 123. Out of the twenty seven dozens of undershirts stolen only three dozen worth Rs. 13 were recovered by the police. Part of the recovered property was sold to the members of the crew of S. S. "Clan McNair" by the three accused. As the remaining property is to be traced and as police investigation were incomplete, the accused where remanded till the 16th instant.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

SECOND DIVISION FOOTBALL.

R. A. BEAT CITY POLICE.

In a second division match played on the Cooperage last evening between the R. A. and the City Police, the former ran out winners by three goals to one after a fairly interesting game. There was no doubt as to which was the better team, but one cannot help realizing that the gunners are not as good as the were in the beginning of the season. Play was of an up-and-down nature in the initial period with the artilleymen having slightly the better of the exchanges. Following a forward movement initiated from the left Bell opened the scoring, and this was the only goal before the interval. The succeeding half was more even and the Police had quite a lot to say for themselves. It was unfortunate that Godwin fumbled with the ball, giving Mason the opportunity of netting the second goal. Soon after this Bell added another, and then the "guardians of the peace" set out to wipe out arrears. Gulam Mahomed fed the front line well and Gravestone was given a chance of scoring which he accepted. Hewson played well in the defence a fact which inspired a little confidence in the first line of defence

R. A. "B":—Lawrence; Massey and Addison; Bould, Babbage and Daniels; Acomb, Smith, Mason, Bell and Linthorne.

City Police:—Godwin, Dewy and Hewson; Priestley, Rabbitt and Gulam Mahomed; Littlewood, Gravestone, McKenzie, Dathie and Morris.

Referee:—E. J. Turner.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, July 8.

The following are the closing scores in the county cricket matches that began today:—

Gentlemen vs. Players at the Oval:—Players 403 for eight, (Sandham 50, Parsons 72, Hearne 103, Kennedy 59 not out.)

Yorkshire vs. Worcestershire at Harrogate.—Worcester 215. (Tarbor 53, Macaulay 5 to 71). Yorks 177 fo three (Oldroyd 51, Leyland 5 not out.)

Lancashire vs. Northamptonshire at Manchester: Northamptonshire 217 (Wright 50). Lancashire 122 for two.

Leicestershire vs. Essex at Leicester: Leicester 212 (Fowke 51, Douglas four for 41). Essex 59 for two.

Kent vs. Notts at Tunbridge Wells:—Notts 302 (Whysall 88, George Gunn 75, Collins 5 for 43). Kent six for one.

Gloucestershire vs. Glamorgan at Bristol.—Gloucester 254. (Sinfield 83 and Bloodworth 53.) Glamorgan ten for the loss of no wickets.

The match between Oxford University vs. Cambridge University at Lord's ended in a draw. Oxford 350. Cambridge 409. Enthoven 129. He scored 104 last year. Thus he now equals William Yardley's Inter-Varsity record of two centuries in 1870 and 1872. Crawley 98. Holmes 4 for 99. Hewestone 4 for 88 Oxford University in second innings 214 for 6. Stewart Brown 69 and Holmes 68.—Reuter.

NEW 4 PER CENT FRENCH GOVERNMENT PERPETUAL LOAN.

According to a cable received from competent authorities in Paris, a new perpetual Loan is being floated at par in France by the French Government.

It will bear interest at 4 per cent p.a. free of taxes and in order to eliminate the risks of fluctuations in the French Exchange for foreign holders, the said interest will be payable on the fixed basis of £1 per Frs. 95.

The issue will be closed on 5th September.

The Manager of the local Agency of the Comptoir National D'escompte de Paris, writes to us as follows in connection with the new Loan:—

This new perpetual Loan issued at par will bear 4 per cent. interest p.a., free of taxes, which will be able on the basis of Frs. 95 per £1. This condition will especially appeal to foreign investors who will thus have the certainty that their income will always retain the same value of £1 for every Frs. 95 of interest.

We hardly need to emphazise that this issue, which constitutes a thoroughly advantageous and safe investment, on account of the present favourable French Exchange and since it is guaranteed by the French Government, is bound to appeal to investors in India.

I shall be pleased to forward applications of anyone wishing to subscribe.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, July 9.

Following were the closing quotations in the Share Market to-day:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent. Government paper Rs. 69/6. 5 per cent. loan 1945-55 100/2. 6 per cent. bonds 1927 102/8.

Jutes:—Alliance 588, Anglo-India 427, Auckland 259/8, Bally 233/8, Belvedere 418, Birla 7/12, Clive 38/8, Empire 53/8, Fort Gloster 910, Fort William 384, Goureepore pref 100, Howrah 40/10, Kamarhatty 588, Kankinarrah 471, Kinnison 935, Lansdowne 296/8, Lawrence 591, Naihati 492/8, National 30/5, Northbrook 84/8, Nuddea 47/8, Presidency 8/4.

Coals:—Barabont 9/8, Bokaro and Ramgur 21, Borrea 16/10, Burrakur 25, Gopalichuck 8/2, New Tetturya 8/12, Raneegunge 33/12, South Karanpura 9, Standard 49/8.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and five thirtysecond pence and demand bills were one shilling six and one eight pence.—A. P.

GOOD PROSPECTS IN SIND.

HYDERABAD (Sind), July 9.

Rainfall has been general in lower Sind's. Cultivation of cotton crop in Sindh though delayed by late supply of water has been normal and bears good prospects. Monsoonish weather conditions prevail.—A.P.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

FAREWELL TO AGENT.

On behalf of the Indian Commercial Community doing business with the Netherlands Trading Society, Bombay, an address was presented yesterday evening to Mr. L. J. S. Van Leeuwen, Agent of the Society. Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Laljee, M.L.C., read the address.

CORPORATION MEETING.

At its meeting held on Thursday, Mr. Joseph Baptista presiding, the Municipal Corporation recorded a letter received from Mr. S. K. Bole, president of a meeting of Mill workers forwarding a resolution protesting against the porposed transfer of a foreign liquor shop to Vincent Road, Dadar, and requesting the Collector of Excise not to grant permission for opening the same.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The "Leader" of Allahabad offers its congratulations to the Government of the Punjab and its people and especially to Sir Malcolm Hailey and the Sikhs on the passage of the Gurdwara Bil and says the happy consummation would not have been brought about if Sir Malcolm Hailey had not recognised that there was a genuine spirit of religious reform behind the Akali movement.—A. P.

Alahabad July 8.—It is understood that the ashes of His late Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior will be brought to Allahabad to be laid in the "Triveni," river. A. P.

Madras, July 8.—In the Madras Hockey Tournament Wanderers Hockey Club met Telegraph Recreation Club yesterday and the match ended in a draw, each scoring one goal. Extra time was played but neither side scored.

The Cable Club met the Ordinance Club this evening and beat them by three goals to nil.—A. P.

Mr. D. K. Rama Rao, District and Sessions Judge, Mysore has been appointed to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court of Mysore vice Mr. K. Ramaswamy Iyengar, deceased.

The death took place on Wednesday at his residence in Madras of Rev. Dr. James Lazarus at the age of 76.

His Excellency Sir John Kerr, Acting Governor of Bengal, Lady Kerr, Miss Kerr and staff left on Thursday afternoon for Khulna, Gopalgunj, Madaripore and Barisal *en route* to Dacca.—A. P.

Mr. G. G. Sim, C.I.E., Financial Commissioner of Railways who is expected in Madras on Monday the 13th instant will meet the Executive Committee of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce the same day and discuss certain railway problems with them.—A. P.

Sir Willoughby Carey, the only candidate, was declared duly elected for the seat in the Legislative Assembly for the Bengal European Constituency caused vacant by the resignation of Sir Campbell Rhodes.—A. P.

At a public meeting of agriculturists held at Fattekharda in the Buldana District, a resolution was unanimously passed strongly protesting against Government's proposal to introduce stone boundary marks in supercession of the present boundaries of earthwork. The opposition of the agriculturists is based on the contention that the new system entails large expenditure on their part.—A. P.

HINDUSTAN ASSURANCE AND MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY.

Among the purely indigenous insurance companies doing business in India the Hindustan Assurance and Mutual Benefit Society occupies an important place. It was founded in 1908 and is, therefore, of about 18 years' standing. Among its Directors, besides Mr. Hasan Imam of Patna who is the Chairman, are Sir Ali Imam, Raja Radhika Raman Prasad, Maharajah of Dumraon, P. N. Roy Chowdhry, Zemindar of Santosh, and Dr. Satya Pal and Dewan Mangal Sen of Gujranwala, of Martial Law fame, is its Managing Director. The authorised capital of the Company Rs. 10,00,000 of which Rs. 6,00,000 is subscribed and paid up. Its assets amount to about 9 lakhs the Government Security paid being Rs. 1,80,000. It has hitherto paid claims aggregating over Rs 18 lakhs and during the last seven months it has completed business amounting to about Rs. 25 lakhs. Apart from various attractive schemes, its Millions Policy is noteworthy. It is a provision for old age, sickness, accident, total disablement and carries guaranteed 50 per cent. bonus on maturity. The Company has 14 branches all over the country, its chief offices being at Calcutta and Lahore and a few more offices are being established. Its General Agents in Bombay are Messrs. Hindustan Export Syndicate, Dalal Stret, Fort.

AMERICAN COTTON FUTURES.

THURSDAY'S CLOSING RATE —17

A cable received from New York at 2 a. m. to-day stated:

Thursday's opening rate.	—17
Thursday's closing rate.	—17
Liverpool opening	+17
Liverpool closing	+10

MILL CRISIS.

OWNERS MEET MEN.

LATTER GIVEN SEVEN DAYS' TIME.

Yesterday afternoon, a very important Conference took place in the Mill-Owner's chambers between the mill-owners and representatives of Labour. The Conference lasted for two hours and a half. The mill-owners had met under the presidency of Mr. N. N. Wadia, while among the representatives of Labour were Mr. F. J. Ginwalla and Mr. Bakle and Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas for the Trade Union Congress, Mr. S. H. Jhabwala and Mr. V. P. Rele for Labour in Bombay on behalf of Central Labour Board, Messrs. Bole, Talcherkaar, Bar-at-law on behalf of the Kamgar Mundel and Messrs. Mayekar and Bhatwadekar on behalf of mill-employees Mr. Wadia explained that the position of the mill-owners had become unprecedentedly precarious. He maintained that the Government's Excise Policy and Japan's cut-throat competition had created a situation on account of which either the mills would be required to be closed down or if the labourers agreed to accept reduction in the wages to the extent of about 15 per cent. the mills might be run to certain extent of time. He advanced numerous arguments to emphasise the need for acceptance by men of reduced wages.

Mr. Ginwalla, on behalf of the representative, disagreed that the out-put of the Indian Mills could be beaten by Japan's competition. He suggested, among other things, that shorter hours should be introduced. Mr. Kanji then denounced Government's policy and thought that the mill-owners had not done enough to fight the question of Excise.

WANTED—A MAGNA CHARTA.

Mr. Jhabwalla next followed declaring that the men were not prepared to accept any challenge of reduction whatsoever. He asked on what lines co-operation from the labourers was sought now that the mill-owners who had done nothing for them by way of housing and other amenities of life during their days of prosperity had invited them to help. Mr. Jhabwalla further called upon the Association to give to the men something that may be taken as the Magna Charta of the Labourers of Bombay. The mill-owners did not want to consider the workers rights and privileges, for the present. The President, however, wanted Mr. Jhabwalla to lay down definite terms on behalf the men.

REDUCTION OF WAGES.

Mr. S. K. Bole, M.L.C., next asked whether the owners desired reduction or shorter hours. The mill-owners emphatically maintained that reduction of wages would alone save the situation.

Messrs. Mayekar and Bhatwadekar next attempted to persuade the mill owners but by that time the latter were in a hurry to go away. However seven days' time is given to the leaders of Labour to consider the position. Messrs. Ginwalla and Jhabwalla protested against the shortness of period given. The Labour leaders met at the Servant's of India society at night.

BUDDHA SOCIETY.

The Fourth Annual General Meeting of the Buddha Society was held in the Society's room, Nair Building, on the 6th instant. Dr. Nair being in the chair. Mr. Jhabvalla, the Secretary of the Society, read the report, which after some discussion was unanimously adopted. The idea of having a journal got materialized at the suggestion of Mr. Ginwalla. A Reserve Fund was started for the purpose. The President promised to look to the financial and the management of the journal, and Mr. G. K. Nariman undertook to edit it. The idea of the proposed Vihara in Bombay was supported. The Office-bearers for the new year were next appointed with Mr. Jhabvalla and Prof. S. V. Phadnis as Joint Secretaries. The President having emphasized the importance of the work among the masses, the meeting terminated

SEVA SADAN SOCIETY.

The Seventeenth Anniversary Celebration of the above Society will be held at the Malabari Memorial Hall, Harvey Road, Gamdevi, on Saturday (the 11th inst.) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.)

Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad will preside and Lady Setalvad will distribute the prizes.

(Continued from column 6.)

must also be members of this Congress Committee according to the New Franchise of yarn. Nominations will be accepted in the Congress Committee's Office at No. 223, Girgaum Back Road, Congress House, Bombay between 8 to 10 a.m. and 4 to 8 p.m. (both S. T.), every day excepting Thursday upto 7 p.m. of Friday, the 17th instant. In case of contest the election will take place at the Congress House, No. 223, Girgaum Back Road, on Sunday, the 19th inst. from 2 to 8 p.m. (S. T.).

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Harwood League: B. B. A. F. I. vs. G. I. P. "B", Cooperage, 5.45 p.m.

Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay.—Dr. E. H. Hunt of Secunderabad's public lecture in the Town Hall on "The Caves of Ellora" illustrated by lantern slides, at 6-45 p.m.

Public lecture by Mr. Manu Subedar, on "the Middle Class Unemployment" at Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Sandhurst Road, Mr. V. J. Patel, presiding, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

SATURDAY, July 11.

17th anniversary celebration of the Seva Sadan, Malabari Memorial Hall, Harvey Road, Gamdevi, 5-30 p.m. Sir C. H. Setalvad to preside.

Harwood League: Bombay Gymkhana vs West Yorks, Cooperage 5-45 p.m.

Public lecture by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, on "The Present Exchange Controversy" at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood Sandhurst Road, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

SUNDAY, July 12.

The annual social gathering of the Muslim Students' Union at 6-15 in the hall of the Anjuman-i Islam, Hornby Road.

Public meeting to protest against the Report of the Select Committee on the Rent Act Amendment Bill 6 p.m. (S.T.), Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Mr. V. J. Patel will preside.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

	a. m.	p.m.
July 10, (Fri.)	6h 8m.	7h. 20m.
July 11 (Sat.)	6h. 8m.	7h. 20m.
July 12 (Sun.)	6h. 8m.	7h. 20m.
July 13. (Mon.)	6h. 9m.	7h. 20m.
July 14, (Tues.)	6h. 9m.	7h. 20m.
July 15, (Wed.)	6h. 9m.	7h. 19m.
July 16, (Thurs.)	6h. 10m.	7h. 19m.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.—The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 4 per cent.

"POETS OF LABOUR".—Prof. E. A. Parker, will deliver a public lecture on "Poets of Labour—Masefield and Gibson", at the Y.M.C.A., Byculla Branch, Reynolds Road, to-morrow (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. Mr. F. J. Coltman, Bar-at-Law, will preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.—The homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Mooltan" with the mails from Bombay of the 27th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 7 a.m on the 8th instant and left there at 2 p.m. the same day.

COMMONWEALTH OF INDIA BILL.—Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas concluded on Wednesday evening his series of lectures introductory to a detailed study of the Commonwealth of India Bill. He devoted his third discourse to tracing the history of the measure and its very early and small beginnings.

"MIDDLE CLASS UNEMPLOYMENT".—Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood Mr. Manu Subedar will deliver a public lecture on "the Middle Class Unemployment" to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Brotherhood Headquarters, "Arya Bhavan", Sandhurst Road, when Mr. V. J. Patel will preside.

CITY'S HEALTH.—The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 8th inst. to 6 a.m. of 9th inst.:—

Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 80

Small-pox attack 1 deaths 2.

Plague attack 1.

Total Mortality this day last year 72.

LECTURE ON EXCHANGE CONTROVERSY.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, M.L.A., will deliver a public lecture at the Brotherhood headquarters, "Arya Bhavan", Sandhurst Road on "The Present Exchange Controversy" to-morrow (Saturday) at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.).

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM WORKMEN'S INSTITUTE.—Under the auspices of the above Institute a Training Class for the secretaries of the Co-operative societies will be started at the Crescent Mills Centre of the Institute to-day (Friday) at 5-30 p.m. The class will be opened at the hands of A. C. Desai Esq., L. Ag. M. A. (Wis.), Assistant Registrar C. S. Bombay and will be opened to persons interested in it.

BOMBAY RENT ACT.—In the text of the dissenting Minute of Dr. Velkar attached to the report of the Select Committee on the Rent Acts, and published in our Thursday's issue, a typographical mistake has crept in. The last sentence regarding clause 4 (4) should read: "The clause ought to be so modified that its provisions should not take effect for two months if there is a dismissal of the employees during the strike."

MEMON TRUSTEE FOR MAHIM DURGHA.—On account of the death of Mr. M. H. Muckba, one of the Trustees of the Mahim Durgha, the Hon. the Advocate-General has been pleased to appoint Mr. Haji Abdul Razak Nakhuda in his place. The new Board of Trustess will now consist of Peerzada Syed Ghulam Mohomed Refai, Mr. Mohomed Yunus Haindade, Advocate, and Mr. Haji Abdul Razak Nakhuda.

GIRGAUM DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—Nominations duly proposed and seconded by the members of the Girgaum District Congress Committee (according to New Franchise) are invited for 3 seats fallen vacant from our Ward on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. Applicants

(Continued in column 5.)

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON BANKING, SHIPPING, INSURANCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION.

Aspiring students of Commerce should before give all attention to the study of SPECIALISED BANKING (C.A.I.B.); SPECIALISED INSURANCE (A.Ch.I.I.); SPECIALISED SECRETARIAL WORK (I.S.A.) and GENERAL COMMERCE COURSES (C.E.T.D.) for which there is unlimited FIELD and SPECIALISED ACCOUNTANCY (G.D.A.) may wherever desirable be taken as an additional tacked in Course as that Profession is now getting overcrowded.

TUITION THROUGH POST A SPECIAL FEATURE.

Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR or apply for Prospectus giving details

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

TILES & MARBLES

Our quality Defy Competition.

SAJAN & CO.,

4, Custom House Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

IF EVERY WIFE KNEW
WHAT EVERY WIDOW KNOWS
EVERY HUSBAND WOULD BE INSURED

INDIAN EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—
1. *LALL BAZAR STREET CALCUTTA*

UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST LIFE INSURANCE CO.

of about its age

The last reversionary bonus declared to its policy-holders rises to Rs. 15 per annum for each Rs. 1,000 assured.

WANTED AGENTS

on commission and allowance on guaranteed business

For further particulars, proposal forms and terms of Agency, please apply to

THE INDIAN PRODUCTS SUPPLYING AGENCY LTD.

Local Secretaries—79, Medows Street, Bombay.

P. CHAUDHURI, Secretary.
Head Office: CALCUTTA.

BIJOYA MALAM

Positive "AYURVEDIC" Remedy. Cures without operation:—Ulcers, Abscesses, Poisoned Wounds, Sinus, Eczema, Piles, Eruptions, Herps, Burns and Scalds Carbuncles, Erysipelas, Gangrenes Itches, Rheumatic and Neuralgic pain, Swellings and all Skin Diseases. Highly ANTISEPTIC and marvellously SOOTHING and unrivalled as a quick Healer. Cent per cent. Cure Guaranteed. Obtainable at all Chemists at As. -/15/- a pot.

Agents:—BOLE BROTHERS, Chemists, Princess Street, Bombay.
Proprietor:—A. B. BOSE, Shahebganj (Bengal).

MARBLES AND TILES

Apply:—

F. MURAGLIA & CO,

90A, Fort Street, Frere Road, BOMBAY.
Phone No. 22509 Telegram "MURAGLIA"

MAHINDRE & Co.

Kothare Buildings,

Opp. G. P. O. Bombay.

Sole Agents:—

Daniel Adamsons Boiler.

Hemag Crude and Gas Engines.

Mag Grinding mills.

Well Boring Plants.

La France Fire Extinguisher.

To

missing son Chinubhai

Your absence seriously told upon health. Mental gloominess might prove dangerous should this state prolong. Must return immediately any circumstances, everything settled. Whereabouts immediately required.

NAGARDAS.

From 1st to 8th inst.
TOTAL SALES OF

KHADI

Rs. 9000

REDUCTIONS further extended up to 15th inst.

VISIT ONCE.

You will have your choice.

GUJRAT PROVINCIAL CONGRESS KHADI BHANDAR

Dadyseth Agiari Lane, Kalbadevi.

The Bombay Chronicle

FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1925.

A CHALLENGE TO ALL.

Though a Liberal authority has praised Lord Birkenhead's speech as "intellectually a masterpiece," it is refreshing to note that the masterpiece is not going to dement progressive Liberals into the mood of correction and recriminations against Swarajists. The "Bengalee" and Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal have, of course, scolded the Swarajists on the error of their ways hoping all the time to vindicate their prophetic souls and retrieve the position of back-numbers. On the whole, the idea of an "accelerated" Royal Commission, to be obtained by dint of sheer co-operation, cannot possibly excite reasonable Liberals into a temper of family-nagging against other parties. From the Liberal standpoint, we think, there are two solid considerations to weigh. Though the mirage of an "accelerated" enquiry has been flashed before their eyes, they realise that the Minority Report of the Muddiman Committee has been discarded and that the Secretary of State has shattered all hope of sober counsel prevailing. Again if an enquiry is "accelerated" by the homage of servile co-operation on an All-India scale, the handling of the enquiry will rest with the present Tory Government. In other words, in return for our genuflective agility and the show of working the Reforms to the full capacity of our "prudence," we may get a Royal Commission before 1929. If as a result of our salaaming quiescence and the assurance of contrite co-operation, the Tory Government permit a Royal Commission, say in 1926, they may strive, before the end of their tenure, to settle a worse scheme of Reforms and nullify the next flush of agitation. To the Liberals, it must be obvious that a Royal Commission, under the auspices of a densely reactionary Government in England and a sinuous Viceroy in India—both committed to the Majority-report of the Muddiman Committee—will be a disastrous boon. The Liberals will rather endure the ills they have than fly to others they know not of. They must be convinced that a Royal Commission instantly instituted would be a lever of gross reaction. The language of Lord Birkenhead's intellectual masterpiece makes it clear that the Liberals rest on precarious ground if they joyously contemplate the possibilities of an early Royal Commission under the most reactionary Government since the days of Salisbury.

Nor are the position and prospect of the National Conventionists very much improved by Lord Birkenhead's essay in intellectual dishonesty. With all the ostentation of false humility, Lord Birkenhead admits that it is not the sole privilege of Britain to devise an Indian Constitution. Subject to the general purpose of British professions and the corrosive preamble of the 1919 Act, the Secretary of State concedes to the people of India leave to formulate a constitution "which carries behind it a fair measure of general agreement among the great people of India." Such a liberty would, he said, nowhere be resented, and let us add, resentment over any group of people designing a Constitution or framing a study of progress would be highly at variance with the faculties of sanity. Nevertheless leave has been given by Lord Birkenhead for us to think. The reference to a draft constitution will excite wonder among the supporters of Dr. Besant's forlorn venture whether they are being really courted or merely patronised. Lord Birkenhead, however, is definite that if a draft similar to the Commonwealth Bill is produced (or it may be a set of propositions as those favoured by the Round Tablers), the authority considering it will not be the British Parliament, for he says that "it would, on the contrary be most carefully examined by the Government of India, by myself and I am sure by the Commission whenever that body may be assembled." In other words, he invites people to keep draft proposals in cold storage against the advent at some unknown time, of the Royal Commission. It is of enormous and practical importance that neither Liberals nor Conventionists should clutch at shadows in order to aggravate dissensions in the country. The Liberal finds that the recommendations of the Muddiman majority for rivetting down restrictions are in favour with the British Government, the Conventionist must observe that the call for draft constitutions is not meant in the spirit in which they urge a direct appeal to Parliament supervening the limitations of the Pronouncement made in August 1917; and both parties must realise the unpropitious circumstances of Tory dominance in England. It is a Ministry of undiluted reaction and banditry, whether for Asia or for Africa, and even those who in their diffidence of Lalour hold that India's freedom should issue from the goodwill of some Tory administration, will admit that it can hardly come out of a Government supported by the thumping majority and deliberate arrogance of the Baldwin Parliament. So much for the constitutional calculations of Liberals and Conventionists; and frankly to speak, we are surprised at the acquiescing spirit of Dr. Moonje who stipulates that one of the conditions of co-operation should be the early arrival of a Royal Commission, albeit under the ill-starred auspices of the present Secretary of State who deplores the absence, in his sight, of commonsense East of Suez.

Whether the Swarajists were wise or unwise in obtaining a mandate for the rejection of ministerial office may well be dismissed to-day as a matter of opinion. Their prescience told them that the structural cleft of diarchy was bound to be a failure, and they under the stress of much trial, decided to discard mock-responsibility. The Liberals tried the experiment and confessed before the Muddiman Committee and through the Minority Report that nothing short of integral autonomy in the provinces and responsibility at the Centre could give results. Dominant above all the rage of controversy is the feeling that diarchy is a transition, chimerical and intolerable. Lord Birkenhead holds that diarchy has not altogether succeeded or altogether failed. Statesmanship cannot rightly balance itself, as if for a tight rope performance, in pointless equivocation. India is sick of these propositions of nullity. Whatever the virtues of diarchy, and Lord Birkenhead sees little in it, its workability has been sterilised by the collective opinion of the country. Junkers may attempt to pulverise public opinion for the inculcation of better obedience, but statesmen have to judge by the experience and sentiment of the people. Lord Birkenhead is resonant, like any novice, of the term "peoples" and the "obligations" of Britain, but the essential fact is that diarchy has no chance —*pace* Dr. Moonje—for fruitful development in India because of the glowering disappointment of the people. Liberals, Independents, Conventionists, Swarajists and No-changers should however recognise three points of challenge. The Muddiman minority has been insolently turned away; the domination of the Civil Service *vis a vis* Ministers is to be maintained until "unfair and captious criticisms of their actions will be neither voiced nor tolerated by responsible public opinion"; and thirdly, the Indianisation of the Army will cease until the segregational (and we fear deliberately ruinous) experiment of eight units, in twenty-five years, is completed. On these three issues, malignantly judged by the Secretary of State, Indians must take a united stand. The demand for the idle pretence of working diarchy may be urged as a penance for Swarajists, but in downright essentials the Secretary of State is defiant, minatory, insulting. Whatever our differences may be, a clear understanding of Lord Birkenhead's intellectual masterpiece should enable us to realise the fraudulent bankruptcy of British statesmanship, which according to Lord Birkenhead's pretence, relies upon the sword for our co-operation. Even the Birkenhead sword must really be a superfluity as long as we quarrel among ourselves.

HELPLESS BENEVOLENCE.

It has become a tiresome routine of a large class of Britishers to deny Britain's moral responsibility for the social stagnation and economic degradation prevalent in this country by attributing everything to the social organisation, the national customs and traditions of the people. The apologetic habit is, in the main, a consequence of the popularly irresponsible character and the alien personnel of the bureaucracy which prompt it to refer to social conditions the evils that are equally or really the outcome of the political system. When Gokhale once pleaded for the admission of an Indian to a minor post in the railway department, he was met with the smart retort that Indians were ineligible because they were fatalists! The implication was that in case of a railway accident they would philosophise on the illusion of mundane life instead of salvaging the wreckage: the argument was as preposterous as it was dishonest but the tendency to blame Indians for what are really the fruits of bureaucratic inaction and apathy still survives. Not many months ago Mr. Lawrence, the Blackett of Bombay, shed premeditated tears over the distressing condition of women in the villages because the Swarajists refused to lend sanction to further taxation: as though the Swarajists were responsible all these years for the conditions of rural India by throwing out grants or even now have any affective power of shaping governmental policy. In the current number of the "Round Table", a "practical agriculturist who has", we are assured by the Editor "spent many years in personal contact with it" discusses the "Indian Rural Problem" in a somewhat similar vein. At the beginning he inquires, "how is the responsibility for the backwardness of rural India to be apportioned between the Government and the people themselves?" Soon however, he takes care to forget the responsibility of the Government altogether and plunges headlong into detailing the numerous weaknesses of the Indian social system which operate as disabilities to rural India. The analysis is so commonplace that it is not particularly useful to deal with it at length. The caste and the joint family, early marriages and seclusion of women are all meticulously tabulated to show how social customs hamper economic productivity. Much worse it appears however, is the Hindu veneration for animal life which is responsible for surplus cattle entailing an annual economic loss of over four times the land revenue and higher than the cost of the Imperial and Provincial Governments combined. Eureka! It is not the costly military octopus, it is not the Lee-fed bureaucracy, it is not the economic tribute paid to the self-constituted trustee that impoverishes India: it is the cattle which is really sapping India's economic vitality. Moreover, there is rural indebtedness and there are illegal exactions and uneconomic holdings. The Government's responsibility arises only ino a few cases such as bad transport or illiteracy; and even there the fault is not wholly theirs since the people persist in using bullock-carts and see small value in the education provided for them. Indeed in one instance, the Government, it seems, are cruel by their kindness since they keep the land-tax "too low" to be able to provide collective benefits to the rural community! We are not told, however, how much of the money taken from the villagers returns even now to them for satisfying the bare needs of rural life.

The conclusions of the writer are, like his survey, neither novel nor striking. Just as his diagnosis overlooks the fact of poverty which is the fundamental disability of rural economy so his remedies ignore, as do Lord Birkenhead's patronising observations on agriculture, the essential preliminary of any economic reform, namely a governing institution nationalistic in outlook and interests. If it is true, as Bernard Shaw said, that the worst of crimes is poverty, our country contains a terribly vast criminal population. Our villages are haunts of that vice, our cultivators full of that iniquity. In no other country in the world, we are afraid, is that crime so ugly and so universal. The only consideration that comforts one is that our heaven-born rulers are not tainted with that crime. They are recruited from a country that is rich and good and are assured of a continuous supply of the virtue of wealth by the governmental system; their virtue is increased by special commissions and stabilised by parliamentary legislation. Under an oligarchy so angelic about passage allowances and so godlike in its comfortable circumstances, India is sure to progress if it only discards its evil customs. The writer in the "Round Table" sapiently observes that "the solution of the rural problem of India depends more than anything else upon a change of attitude." It is a true saying but it condemns the present Government their legislation and their administration, as an extravagant futility.

Notes of the Day.

The Study of Fascism.

Some of the best minds of Europe are now busy with the study of a system of government which Mossolini has made possible, and which he has imposed upon his countrymen "to their immediate and practical good", as he repeatedly contends. The well-known Italian historian, Gungielmo Ferrero, has published a brilliant analysis of Fascism in a volume entitled "Democracy or Terror" which is being widely read in Germany. The most influential German newspapers are devoting critical attention to an examination of Ferroro's thesis that the Fascist system has done much to prop up the pillars of Government, but for the thing which counts, "which means the interests of the country, it has done what it can, in other words, nothing." Ferrero thinks that in the general crumbling down of the edifice of autocracy in Europe, in Germany, Austria and Russia, people are bewildered as to who should lead. They forget that the only principle of authority which remains to them is not the principle of organised tyranny but the principle of organised domination of the people. The Italian people must not look upon the practice of this organised domination, as a privilege but as a duty, otherwise tyranny will continue to dominate them. There have been two other recent studies of Fascism in Germany, available in book form. One is by Robert Michels who thinks Fascism is only a passing after-war manifestation of people's despair and autocratic power; the other is by Ludwig Bernard, a professor in the University of Berlin, who has brought out a learned treatise on the "Mussoloni system." He asks at the end of his essay: "Can Mussolini arrange to set up a system of government which will last even after he is no more, a system which can base itself upon some permanent principle of rule?"

Railways and the Public.

The letter which the Agent to the G. I. P. Railway has addressed to us in reference to Mr. Jivraj Nensey's letter published on Monday indicates a certain measure of welcome change of attitude. In a previous communication to Mr. Nensey, the latter was informed that "in future the Agent will not undertake to enter into correspondence about matters that have been discussed with the Advisory Committee or that can be brought to the notice of the Railway by that committee, as the information can be obtained by the interested public through the representatives of the public on the Advisory Committee." In his latest letter the Agent has had the wisdom to realise the falsity of his position and to recognise that "the public have always had, and have now, the right to address the Railway administration direct." The Advisory Committees are, of course, there, but their constitution and powers cannot guarantee an effective redress of all public grievances in respect of Railway administration and officers of Railways, especially State-managed Railways, have no right to dictate to the public as to the manner in which and instrument through which they should ventilate their grievances, much less to refuse due attention to their representations. If the Railway officials realise, in an increasing measure, that the Railways exist for the public and not the public for the Railways, the dissatisfaction that exists at present among the public with the working of the Railways and the manners of the officials will be removed.

An Interesting Lecture.

Dr E. H. Hunt's lecture on the "Caves of Ellora" arranged by the Royal Asiatic Society may be taken as an earnest of the Society's desire to explore the possibilities of more active and educative fulfilment of its functions. The cultural needs of the city require, it is true, to be made distinctly articulate. But an institution like the Royal Asiatic can not only easily anticipate them but also provide for their useful direction. Let us hope Dr. Hunt's lecture is only the beginning of the Society's educational enterprise. It should not be difficult for the Society to arrange a series of similarly interesting and instructive lectures. Dr. Hunt from Secundrabad, has been known as a scholar, a traveller and a keen student of the artistic treasures which we inherit from the past. His scholarship is, it may be added, further enhanced by the masterly way in which he has been known to manipulate the camera for the magnificent pictures illustrative of the inherent merits of the ancient art of this land. His lecture, illustrated with lantern-slides, at the Royal Asiatic Society to-day, should not, therefore, be missed by those interested in Indian art.

(Continued from Column 6.)

is presented in different forms by the different religions of the world. The recognition of this synthesis will place a new ideal before our warring sects, creeds and religions. It is—"Help and not Fight," "Assimilation and not Destruction," "Harmony and Peace and not Dissension." We are tired of irreligious quarrels and strifes undertaken in the holy name of religion. May the spirit of unity, of peace and harmony possess the soul of our discordant and distracted communities!

INDIA & RELIGIOUS SYNTHESIS.

(BY SWAMI YATISWARANANDA.)

India's outlook upon religious life has always been broad and synthetic. And she has ever been a land not only of spiritual intensity but also of religious harmony and unity. All sincere and unprejudiced students of India's religious history are struck with wonder to notice the unique spirit of religious toleration and freedom of thought that reigned in the country even in the most ancient days. And later, different schools of thought—those that owed allegiance, as also those that stood opposed, to the religion of the Vedas—lived side by side in a peace and amity the like of which could not be witnessed in any other part of the world. Religious disputations there were many. But of religious persecutions very little mention is found.

A Glorious Record.

This has been the unanimous verdict of the great authors of the past, as also of the Buddhist pilgrims, Hiouem-thsung and others, who visited India in later days during the ascendency of Buddhism. Rightly does Professor Max Muller observe that they present to us "the different schools and teachers, whether followers of Buddha or of the Veda, as living together apparently in perfect peace, and obeying the orders of the same King. They would naturally discuss their differences and exchange opinions on points on which they were agreed or opposed to each other, but of violent persecutions by one side or the other, or of excommunications and massacres, we hear very little or nothing. Is there any other country in the world of which a similar account could be given, always the same from century to century?" In later days also different sects and creeds remained fairly peaceful under circumstances in which religious communities in other lands spread their doctrine and dogmas by fire and sword, by the relentless bloodshed of the innocents, persecution of aliens and extermination of heretics.

India has come to be the great meeting place of the world's greatest religions. It is not by chance, but by divine dispensation alone that she has become a veritable religious museum. There exists first of all her Eternal Religion with its various divisions and subdivisions—Hinduism, Jainism, Buddhism, Sikhism and other allied native religions and creeds. Then there are the once alien faiths which have now struck their roots in the soil. India has been the land of adoption of a large number of the followers of Judaism and Zoroastrianism. She received as a loving mother a section of the purest stock of the Israelites when, as it is said, they turned to her for refuge at the time their holy temple was broken to pieces by Roman tyranny. And these people are still living in South India unmolested and free to follow the religion of their forefathers. India received in her bosom also the children of ancient Iran at a most critical period when their life and religion were endangered by the militant followers of Mohammet, who overan their land.

The Mother of Religions.

Not only this. If we are to believe in the Christian traditions, it is in this land that St. Thomas, a disciple of Jesus, came to preach the message of his Master as early as nineteen centuries back. And later on there came various Christian missionary bodies, many of whom settled in the country and propagated the religion of Christ with such a success that the Indian Christian community is a body that cannot be ignored to-day. Islam, too, came to stay and spread itself with such a rapidity that at present almost one-third of the Indian population follows the teachings of Mohammet in some form or other and India has become the greatest Mohammedan country in the world. All these religions are adapting themselves to the spirit of universalism that permeates the soil and atmosphere of India. Hence it is that those religions which were and still are marked by great intolerance and conservatism in their native lands being transplanted to the soil of India are slowly outgrowing the spirit of exclusiveness and narrowness, imbibing instead the spirit of liberalism and toleration—the special characteristic of this country rightly called the mother of religions.

What is the secret of India's spirit of religious harmony and toleration? What is again the spring of her all-embracing love that never failed to influence even bigots and fanatics coming in close touch with her inner life? The reason is not far to seek. It is India's realisation of the Universal Spirit—the One, the Eternal, the Infinite, as also of the Universal Religion which distinguishes between the spirit from the form, the essential from the non-essential, the eternal from the temporal. India alone of all countries discovered the great fact that "the Truth is one, sages call it variously." "As the different streams having their sources in different places all mingle their water in the sea, so, O Lord, the different paths which men take through different tendencies, various though they appear, crooked or straight, all lead to Thee." And that is why she has been chosen by God to be instrumental in synthesising religious diversities by recognising their inner meaning and underlying unity.

There are people who want to convert the whole of India to a particular faith. In spite of such pious wishes India has become the holy confluence of Hinduism and Buddhism, of Judaism and Zoroastrianism, of Christianity and Mohammedanism and other religions with their numerous branches and tributaries. And at this great Tirtha there is being built upon a universal foundation a grand religious synthesis destined to transform the religious thought of the whole world and help it in its spiritual regeneration. This synthesis does not imply a lifeless eclecticism formed by piecing together the good parts of all religions into a fanciful lecture. It implies on the other hand a union in which each will preserve its individuality to the fullest, and will at the same time be joined to others by the bond of fellowship and love. It is to be based on the realisation of the One Eternal and Universal Religion which

Continued in Col. 5.

FINANCIAL CRISIS IN GERMANY?

EXCHANGES CLOSED

STATE LOANS DIFFERENTIATION SEQUEL.

BERLIN, July 8.

The Committee of the Bourse has decided to close the Exchange to-day as a protest against the decision of the Revaluation Committee of the Reichstag to differentiate between the old and new holders of paper-mark State loans and grant the latter revaluation only at 2½ per cent. compared with five per cent. for old holders. All other German Exchanges have closed. Bankers and financiers generally anticipate that the German securities abroad will be adversely affected thereby. The Bourse Committee consider that the differentiation will destroy confidence in the German terms. The Committee has decreed that, until further notice the quotations of the loans of the Reich and Federal States should be struck out of the list.—Reuter's Special.

SAVINGS IN MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

TRIBUTE TO LORD INCHCAPE.

LONDON, July 8.

In the course of his review of India's finances in his speech in the House of Lords on 7th instant, Lord Birkenhead said that the satisfactory position was largely due to the savings in the military expenditure, improved customs receipts and a considerable windfall resulting from the sale of ex-enemy ships. Of the Budget surplus of Rs. 324 lakhs, Rs. 264 lakhs was estimated to be a true recurring surplus of which the Government had decided to apply Rs. 240 lakhs in the remission of provincial contributions. For the last two years, Government had actively pursued the policy of retrenchment advocated by the Inchcape Committee almost all of whose recommendations on the civil side had received effect, while on the military side retrenchments actually secured almost exactly equalled the Committee's recommendations. Thanks of the country and the House of Lords were due to Lord Inchcape for the invaluable services rendered by the Committee of which he was the Chairman. The adverse trade balance of 1920-21 of Rs. 78 crores had been converted in the year 1924-25 to the favourable balance of about Rs. 150 crores which he believed to be a record.—Reuter.

MAHATMAJI'S INVITATION TO AUROBINDO GHOSE.

ONLY A GUESS-WORK.

(From our Correspondent.)

PONDICHERRY, July 5.

Various papers in Calcutta and Bombay including the "Times of India" and the "Englishman" have given currency to the rumour that Mahatmaji has invited Babu Aurobindo Ghose to take up the leadership of the Swarajya Party in Bengal. I interviewed Babu Barendra Kumar Ghose, the brother of Srijut Aurobindo Ghose at his ashram in this connection and I am informed by him that no invitation has yet been received by Babu Aurobindo Ghose from Mahatma Gandhi. Only three telegraphic invitations from three Bengalee gentlemen have been received by him and he is not likely to leave Pondicherry for the present. Neither is there the remotest chance of his joining the Congress since he is likely to be very averse to the Spinning franchise. If the whole Bengal with one voice requests him to come back to Bengal he may yield to the popular demand. Sjt. Aurobindo Ghose's Ashram here is being strictly watched by a disciplined staff of the C. I. D. Even stray visitors to the Ashram are getting their own share of the shadow of the Police. I do not clearly understand the reason for the strict watch to which he is subjected. I only presume from this that there is something underneath the malignant vaporings of the "Times of India" under the caption "The Pondicherry Patriot."

READING VISITS ASIATIC STRANGERS' HOME.

LONDON, July 8.

Lord Reading accompanied by Lord Winterton, Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Eric Warrender visited the Asiatic Strangers Home in the West India Dock Road, to-day. He was met by members of the Council of the Home, including Lord Inchcape, Sir Charles Bayley, Sir Montagu Webb and others, and was shown round by the Hon. Secretary, Rev. G. Stephens, Lord Reading made a thorough inspection of Home where over 120 Lascars from the ships docks are at present accommodated. —Reuter.

MR. E. G. FORBES ADAM DEAD.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 8.

Eric Graham Forbes Adam died suddenly.—Reuter's Special.

[Mr. Eric Grahams Forbes was born in Bombay in 1888. He was Third Secretary in the British Peace Delegation, Paris, in 1919 and First Secretary in 1922, and was appointed First Secretary in the British Delegation at the Lausanne Conference (1922-23).]

ITALIAN MINISTERS RESIGN.

ROME, July 8.

De Stefani and Sgr. De Nava, the Ministers of Finance and Economy, respectively, have resigned.—Reuter.

FIGHTING RIFFS.

LAND BLOCKADE.

FRANCO-SPANISH AGREEMENT.

MADRID, July 9.

The French and Spanish representatives on the Moroccan Conference have signed an agreement regarding the joint land blockade to prevent contraband.—Reuter.

FRENCH EVACUATE TWO POSTS.

RIFFS AIM AT INTENSIFIED OFFENSIVE

PARIS, July 9.

A report from Fez says that the French have evacuated two advanced posts north of Wezzan after the removal of stores and the destruction of the defences.

A later despatch reports that the Riffs have mustered 10,000 rifles in the Wergha region, where they are endeavouring to win over the tribes. The enemies are apparently aiming at a new intensified offensive against Fez from north to south.—Reuter.

DEADLOCK CONTINUES.

CHINA AND POWERS.

PEKING, July 9.

The deadlock between the Powers and China continues, the former insisting on the discussion in the first place of China's demands relative to the Shanghai disorders, while China desires to discuss simultaneously the revision of the treaties and other demands which the Powers consider will require a larger conference.—Reuter.

SITUATION HOPEFUL IN SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, July 9.

The situation continues to be hopeful. The day was quiet except for further kidnapping of servants employed by foreigners and confiscation by the strikers of a hundred cows and foodstuffs intended for the foreigners' consumption. Tramway services have been curtailed.—Reuter.

POPE GIVES AUDIENCE TO VICAR-GENERAL, DAMAUN.

ROME, July 8.

The Pope gave a private audience to Jose Pereira, Bishop of Daman and and Vicar-General of Daman, Portuguese India, with the group of Indian pilgrims, to each of whom the Pontiff gave his hand to kiss. His Holiness said he was extremely glad to see his Indian children and impart to them apostolic Benediction as he took most keen interest in Indian religious affairs. The Pope highly praised the faith and zeal of the Indian Catholics.—Reuter's Special.

SUCCESSFUL APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

LONDON, July 8.

The Privy Council has allowed, with costs, the appeal of Orasa Pillai Gabriel, a doctor of Ceylon, from the judgment of the Supreme Court of Ceylon ordering him to pay Rs. 5,000 as damages to Elia Tamby with whose wife the appellant was alleged to have committed adultery. The judgment held that the admission of adultery by Mrs. Elia Tamby when drunk was not an evidence, and the letters addressed by her to the defendant but undelivered were inadmissible as evidence against the appellant.—Reuter's Special.

GLASGOW FIRE

LONDON, July 8.

The Kelvin Hall, Glasgow, which was the scene of a devastating fire belonged to the Corporation. It had the largest floor space in Scotland and it was only owing to the wind in the contrary direction that the Corporation Art Galleries opposite and the Finneston Free Church escaped. It is surmised that a high wind blew burning timber from the Kelvin Hall to the Kelvin Grove Church a quarter of a mile distant which set fire to the roof of the edifice which collapsed in flames. The Church was a replica in miniature of the Rheims Cathedral. The verger ineffectually attempted to save the valuables. Blantyre Street, from which the tenants fled resembles a war-shattered street in France. Not a single pane of glass is left of the houses. The tenants attempted to return and collect valuables but the police had to prevent them. Firemen had to fight with six fires at a time. The loss is estimated as a quarter million sterling.—Reuter.

POLISH-RUSSIAN FRONTIER DISPUTE.

WARSAW, July 8.

Further incidents on the Polish-Russian frontier are reported. Twenty Russian soldiers who crossed the frontier were fired on by Polish frontier guards who drove back Russians of whom one was mortally wounded. The political police have recently arrested 200 Soviet emissaries on the Eastern border.—Reuter.

NO SUBSIDY TO COAL EXPORT TRADE

LONDON, July 8.

In the House of Commons to-day replying to Mr. Cluse, Mr. Baldwin stated that he was not considering granting of subsidy to the coal export trade.—Reuter.

BIRKENHEAD'S IMPUDENT CHALLENGE.

"MASS DIRECT ACTION ONLY REPLY."

NO DEFECTION IN SWARAJISTS' RANKS.

WHAT WILL LIBERALS AND INDEPENDENTS DO?

India is neither shocked nor disappointed at Lord Birkenhead's speech in the House of Lords. She was fully prepared for the veiled threat contained therein, especially after his Lordship's recent utterances.

The opinions published below of the representatives and organs of different schools of thought, however, point out that more disappointment is in store for Lord Birkenhead if he expected that his tactics would cause defection in Indian Nationalists' ranks. What the Liberals and Independents would do is, of course, not still known.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, July 9.

Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta had only one word to say, namely, "We can't say anything at present on Lord Birkenhead's speech" to the huge disappointment of a large number of reporters who beseized them this morning.

Mr. Sen Gupta had undoubtedly to take into consideration the party view on the speech of Lord Birkenhead and probably reserved his statement till the 16th instant when a general meeting of the Swarajists will be held.

BIRKENHEAD TO BE DISAPPOINTED.

NO BREAK IN SWARAJISTS SOLIDARITY.

Mr. V. J. Patel, interviewed, said:

"If Lord Birkenhead thinks that his suggestion that the door is still open for an early revision of the constitution by the appointment of a Royal Commission if responsible Indian leaders evinced a genuine desire to co-operate to work the present constitution will create a break in the solidarity of the Swarajist camp, he is bound to be disappointed. Indian had already known what was going to be the outcome of the Reading-Birkenhead consultations from the speeches of Lord Birkenhead at Glasgow and the Central Asian Society. The present statement is to be read in the light of those speeches. There is not only no reference to any round table conference as desired by the resolution of the Assembly in 1924, but there is also to be found no desire to appoint a Royal Commission at any definite date.

"I am aware that Lord Birkenhead would have successfully rallied round the Moderates, and perhaps created a little stir among the Swarajists, if he had forthwith announced the appointment of a Royal Commission. I am glad that this has not been done. I am of opinion that the effect of the statement is bound to draw the various political parties of the country closer together. There is absolutely no meaning in the statement that the Legislative Assembly and the Government of India will be consulted before any decisions are reached. It is quite clear from the last para of Lord Birkenhead's speech that the British Cabinet will readily accept the majority report of the Muddiman Committee, and undoubtedly refuse to move on the lines suggested in the minority report."

THE ONLY REPLY.

MASS DIRECT ACTION.

Interviewed by our representative Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta said:—

It would be hardly correct to say that Lord Birkenhead's speech had come as a disappointment to any Nationalist in India; we have long since ceased to expect from Government anything except the iron hand of repression; but the speech is a little unkind to that band of incorrigible optimists I mean our Moderate countrymen who in spite of an accumulated experience of nearly forty years still go on like the celebrated Micawber expecting something to 'turn up.''

Days before the speech was to be made an atmosphere of expectation was sought to be created as if something great was coming after all. But the mountain in labour has brought forth the proverbial mouse; and the miserable little thing is such a huge joke that it is doubtful whether it is worth the paper on which it is written.

The speech is yet another provocation to a country struggling for freedom. A more jejune or banal performance I have rarely heard even from a die-hard Tory and the irony of the situation is increased when we find Lord Olivier actually congratulating the Secretary of State on his statement. Mass Direct Action under the banner of the Congress led by Mahatma Ghandhi can be the only retort to the arrogance of power expressed and implied in the speech of Lord Birkenhead.

READY TO CO-OPERATE

DR. MOONJE'S TERMS.

(From our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, July 9.

Doctor Moonje, interviewed, thought the Swaraj Party should co-operate with Government in response to Lord Birkenhead's statement in working the Reforms, provided (1) Suspension of the Reforms in Bengal is erased; (2) the political prisoners are released and (3) a Royal Commission is appointed shortly.

"VERY FAIR!"

MR. PAL SATISFIED.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, July 9.

"A very fair and diplomatic offer."—Bepin Chandra Pal.

A TYPICAL MODERATE VIEW.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, July 9.

"Not as unpromising as was expected".—T. V. Seshagiri Iyer.

CO-OPERATOR DISAPPOINTED.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, July 9.

"Utter failure to grasp the difficulties of politicians who have tried to work the Reforms."—Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar.

CONFERENCE IN MADRAS.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, July 9.

The Non-Brahmin leaders are reticent. They may consider the speech at the Party's meeting on Sunday next.

The leaders of the Swarajya Party are meeting, in conference, the Nationalists on Sunday.

WILL MODERATES SIT QUIET?

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

So the Oracle of Whitehall has spoken! Has he spoken his own mind, or the mind of Reading, Meston or Lytton? No better proof of political bankruptcy or moral irresponsibility could have been given by a S. of S! No amount of bluff and bluster will affect the Indian Nationalist. But will the Moderates stand up and say with one voice, that delay and drifting will mean disaster, and that as sons of the soil, they can not stand the exploitation and humiliation any longer?

SOLICITUDE FOR HUMBLER INDIANS.

LONDON, July 9.

Commenting on Lord Birkenhead's speech Mr. J. A. Spender in a signed article in the "Westminster Gazette" says it is plainly useless to go forward with changes which require co-operation unless goodwill is forthcoming. Marking time with political reforms is to this extent inevitable though it should always be with an open mind to new advances and a resolute determination not to go back, but in no other respect should there be marking time. Mr. Spender hop that Lord Birkenhead is in earnest when he points to the possibility of large agricultural developments of India. Mr.

(Continued on next page.)

MAHARAJAH OF INDORE.

WILL HE GO TO EUROPE?

TRUTH ABOUT BOOTI CASE.

(From our Correspondent.)

INDORE, July 5.

A Maharattha journalist from Baroda and a friend of Nana Saheb Gaekwar, Jaghirdar of Indore, have been specially commissioned to convene meetings in different cities condemning the vilification in the press of H. H. the Maharaja. It is said that they succeeded in convening protest meetings at Poona, Dhulia and other places. The proscription order by the Diwan of Holkar Government against the Hindi novel "Atmaramsingh or the Indra Nagar Ka Raj" published at Khandwa by the Mahabharat Press has created a sensation here. This book contains much defamatory matter against H. H. the Maharaja Saheb's Rule which had led the authorities to take measures in proscribing it. Indore police have confiscated a large number of copies of the novel. This is the third proscription order by the Diwan within the last two months.

Mr. Guffle, the reader to the Maharaja Saheb, and Mr. P. N. Kutchhi, teacher Maharaja High School, and several others under pseudonyme are corresponding in the Press about the criticism against the Maharaja in the Press. H. H's. position as a first class Indian Potentate is too high for notice being taken of scurrilous attacks which should be treated with contempt. It is a case of "save me from my friends"! I think the Indor eDurbar should prohibit officers of the State from rushing to the Press. We already know a good deal about the progressiveness of the State and the enlightenment of its Ruler! What would Mr. Kutchhi say about the wholesale destruction of the excellent town development scheme of Professor Geddes which took place at a time when Shanker Gawde was all powerful? I think Mr. Kutchhi knows good deal about the abduction of young women at Indore and it would have been interesting if he had taken pains to say something about this instead of writing flattering accounts of which every item can be easily challenged.

Delhi and Lahore journals like 'Hindustan Times' and 'Muslim Outlook' are persistently giving reports about the intended departure of H. H. the Maharaja to Europe with a view to stay there for five years and abdicate in favour of the Heir Apparent. These reports have been contradicted by correspondents though not officially. We have not yet heard what the new Mysorian Publicity Officer has to say on the subject. Recently a journal of repute giving the obituary notice of the late Home Minister, Dr. Bhandarkar, narrated the incident of an interview which the deceased had only a day previous to his sudden death. Dr. Bhandarkar had gone to the Maharaja with a request that he be graciously permitted to retire from service. His Highness declined to comply with the request and pressed Dr. Bhandarkar to continue in service as he badly wanted him to accompany him to Europe. One feels puzzled at these reports and finds himself at a loss whom to believe and whom to disbelieve!

Dhangarh Education Conference is going to take place in the first week of August at Malegaon. The leaders of the Dhangarh community at Indore are shortly arranging to elect delegates for the same.

The Arya Samaj had its annual gathering at Indore. Swami Brahamanand Priya and Shrimati Devi Ratanakumari delivered addresses on protestant Hinduism. The Arya Samaj founded by Swami Dayanand Saraswati aims at giving true interpretation of religion and is progressing rapidly in Central India. It has democratised religion by striking at the root of the narrow policies created by vested interests from the priestly classes.

BOOTI MURDER CASE.

The "Daily Gazette" of Karachi is now giving a coloured version of the Booti case which took place about thirty years ago. As a very old resident of Indore I think it would be proper to put the other side of the case. Booti was in service of Maharani Bhagerathibai, the junior Rani of Maharaja Tukoji Rao, the grandfather of the present Ruler of Indore. Booti was mixed up in an intrigue started by Bhagirathi Bai in which she was endeavouring to let her son Tatya Saheb have the Gadi in preference to the heir apparent Prince Shivaji Rao. Booti was under displeasure for sometime and was subsequently prosecuted for criminal breach of trust before Chief Justice Dhurandhar who committed him and sentenced him to five years rigorous imprisonment and a fine of one and a half lakh of rupees. Booti thereupon appealed and was acquitted by the Council presided over by the Diwan V. J. Kirtane. It seems Justice Dhurandhar was soon after defamed in an Anglo-Indian journal. On a prosecution being instituted against the paper in its defence produced the writing of Booti. The British Resident thereupon issued a warrant for the arrest of Booti who had decamped from Indore to Ujjain. As required by extradition procedure the British Government asked for someone from Holkar State Service for the identification of Booti. The Police Superintendent of Indore who was not on good terms with Booti instead of sending his subordinates went personally to Ujjain. This fact was not known to H. H. Shivaji Rao. Azdiar Khan by giving drinks to Booti tried his best to bring him on the Railway station. There was a terrible altercation between Indore police and Booti's people which resulted in the death of Booti. Busy bodies thereupon commenced agitation involving Maharaja Shivaji Rao's name in the assassination of Booti. Questions were asked in the Parliament and inquiries made. The A. G. G., Mr. Crosthwaite admitted it was gross mistake of Police officer and H. H. the Maharaja had nothing to do in the matter. The Police Superintendent Azdiar-khan was prosecuted by the Gwalior Government for this outrage and sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment.

LATE JUSTICE KIRTANE.

Hardly a week has passed since the death of Dr. Bhandarkar and this time have the painful task of chronicling sad passing away of Rao Bahadur Kirtane, the Law Member and Chief Justice of Indore. The Kirtanes have been serving the Indore State for two generations and Mr. Kirtane was the son of Diwan Vinayakrao Kirtane. He joined service as a District Judge in 1901 and during Sir Narayan Chandavarker's regime he became the Chief Justice which post he held with distinction. The deceased had to pass through many vicissitudes on account of intrigues among the personal staff of His Highness. After working as Chief Justice for over twelves years the intriguers who were at the zenith of their power succeeded in getting a Judicial Officer whose services had been dispensed with to succeed him as Chief Justice and Law Member! The late Justice Kirtane was a social reformer and on losing his first wife he married a widow. Mr. Kirtane's judgments were equitable and gave general satisfaction to Indore litigants. The only judgment in which he tripped was the case of Diwan Palshikar in which contrary to the tenets of Hindu Law he held the marriage of the poor girl Soondrabai invalid. This extraordinary judgment has been criticised. They say he was helpless and had to adjust his sails according to the wind blowing. I knew the veteran father of Justice Kirtane personally. Diwan V. J. Kirtane was made of stronger mettle. As President of the Appellate Court he always did justice. The famous Booti case is an example of how senior Kirtane administered justice. In those old days we had upright and distinguished statesmen at the helm of the Indore State. Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunathrao when minister to H. H. Shivaji Rao was sent a sum of money as a present by the Maharaja which he declined to accept sending a word in return to his master that he was already drawing a handsome salary and that he did not require any presents. We old Indorians remember these sturdy old functionaries of the State. In the sad death of Justice Kirtane Indore has lost a leader and it will be hard to fill up his place. The State offices and Court were closed in honour of the deceased.

SIKH PRISONERS

CONDITIONAL RELEASE.

GLOOM OF DISAPPOINTMENT

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 9.

His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey, the Governor of Punjab, addressed the Punjab Legislative Council in the Assembly Chamber this morning. Despite heavy rains there was a large attendance of members and the galleries were full, containing mostly Sikhs. He announced amidst Hindus' and Muslims applause the terms of release of Sikh prisoners and appealed to the Sikhs to contribute their noble qualities not to any jealous or partisan ambition but to tranquil, ordered and united progress of the whole of the people of the Punjab.

GLOOM OF DISAPPOINTMENT.

His Excellency promised to liberate only those who would undertake in writing to support the Gurdwara Bill and not by any means of force or criminal trespass attempt possession of any shrine and not to release those who had been convicted for crimes of violence. As for the Prabandhak Committee and other Sikh organisations which had been declared unlawful, the ban will be removed and they will be turned into lawful bodies the moment the Central Board is duly constituted. No doubt under these terms a large number of prisoners would be released, but the sting would remain though the poison might be removed. For there would still remain in jail a band of Sikhs whose non-release might prove to be a source of rancour in the hearts of Sikhs.

Though the terms of release relating to the prisoners in Nabha Jails are not so rigorous, the condition precedent to the march of Jathas to Jaito for worship are considered in Sikh circles as impossible of fulfilment.

In every case from my conversations with Sikh members I notice a gloom of disappointment. Whether this disappointment will last long or give place to feeling of workable satisfaction will be known in a few days. I understand that Sikh members will hold a Conference at Lahore in a few days when the position will be reviewed in the light of the Governor's announcement. A section of Sikhs appears, however, to be satisfied over it. It is possible that the opinion of this section might prevail in the end.

MINING ASSN AND MINERS' FEDN.

NO ROOM FOR NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, July 8.

Replying to a communication from the President of the Mining Association, Mr. Herbert Smith of the Miners Federation expressed the belief that no good purpose would be served by respective sub-committees meeting the Mine-owners' proposals prior to the annual conference of the Federation next week inasmuch as the Federation had already indicated that there was no room for negotiations in that regard.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEM.

London, July 9.—Mr. R. S. Pearson, a forest research worker, Dehradun, is appointed Director of forest products research under the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.—Reuter's Special.

Paris, July 9.—The Chamber has unanimously adopted a bill ratifying the Washington eight hour day convention. The Bill contains a rider that the Convention will not be effective in France, until it is ratified by Germany.—Reuter's Special.

NEWS FROM SIMLA

GOVT'S NEW CHARTER

PROTECTION OF CHILDREN.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 4.

...st in Simla now centres round ...h which Lord Birkenhead will ...ake in the House of Lords a few days hence, outlining the policy of the British Government in India. As this speech will be the outcome of his "brilliant" Lord ...ship's conversations with the most "successful" Viceroy who has steered India into "calmer waters", the wind out of the sail of Lord Reading will be gone and there will perhaps be nothing new in the Viceroy's speech to be delivered in opening the Simla session of the Central Legislature on the 20th August. Lord Reading will be in the gallery of the House of Lords when Lord Birkenhead will enunciate the new line of policy in respect of India and therefore he will be in a position to form a correct idea of the impression which the speech ought to make in India. At any rate, there will be no mistaking the real intentions of the British Government and therefore he will not be put to the same difficulty of having to explain to the members of the Central Legislature as he had to explain the "nod" and "gesture" of Mr. Lloyd George after the "steel-frame" speech threatening to withdraw the Reforms and describing the Reforms as "a mere experiment." The speech of the Secretary of State will be in answer to a friendly query from Lord Olivier and it is believed that it will be in substance a confirmation of the forecast published by the London Correspondent of the "Statesman". But we have already received a foretaste of the new policy in the utterances of Lord Birkenhead, particularly in the speech delivered under the auspices of the Central Asian Society where he averred that India was conquered by the "sharp edge of the sword" and is being held by that "charter."

OPINION IN SIMLA.

In my discussions with some of the influential personages of Simla I gather a tendency to describe the report of this post-prandial oration of the brilliant Secretary of State as incorrect. But the uttered words are there in cold print and no one can attempt to deny it. It is clear that India will be ruled hereafter by the "sword" even though it might be alleged in some quarters that she was not conquered by the "sword" and further evidence of this fact will be found in Lord Birkenhead's speech and the detailed manoeuvres of bureaucracy from Simla. Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari who is now in Simla in connection with the Committee on the Succession Bill on reading the report of Lord Birkenhead's speech felt surprise and declared before me. "I see that the theory of partnership which the late Mr. Montagu enunciated is to give place to the theory of sword." Mr. K. C. Neogy who is also here in connection with the same business said. "I am not surprised at this utterance. It is all due to our weakness. Why blame the British Government for it?" A very high personage whose name I cannot mention remarked to me, "I am glad the truth has been told. We must welcome frankness." Such are the views expressed in Simla over Lord Birkenhead's speech on the charter of sword. No time should be lost in strengthening the Nationalist ranks. In this connection it is pleasing to hear that efforts are being made in the Madras presidency to send to the Council of State only Swarajists in the next election. But the officialdom in Simla is happy in that no other province has taken similar steps and it is confident that the usual reactionary elements will reappear from other provinces which will approve of the policy of sword. It is a matter for surprise that the three Indian members on the Viceroy's Executive Council continue to co-operate in the use of sword. I know that Sir B. N. Sarma's has been the only dissentient note on several important matters discussed by the Cabinet, but he could easily have served India better by resignation at a proper stage. He however believes in doing his best. But what to say of the other two Indian members. Some friends of Sir B. N. Mitra have frankly confessed to me that Sir Attul Chandra Chatterjee was any day far better and that he used to reflect Indian opinion in the cabinet discussion with greater courage than the present incumbent. As for Sir Mahomed Habibullah it may be argued that it is too early to say anything, but it can be asserted that so far he has not done much, and that he and Sir B. N Mitra have more or less been twins. Let us hope that they will not at least acquiesce in the open use of sword, and that, though appointed by His Majesty, they have a conscience of their own.

SUCCESSION BILL.

The joint committee on the Succession Bill which has been sitting in Simla hopes to conclude its deliberations in a day or two. The Bill was first intended to be a purely consolidating measure, but events took a new turn in that in the Council of State, Sir Arthur Froom and Mr. P. C. Sethna introduced their own private bills dealing with the subject in two separate ways. Sir Arthur Froom's bill was to see that the wives of the deceased husbands get the full amount instead of half the property in case the value is less than Rs. 5,000. This proposal it is stated, introduces some complications among Christians and it is therefore likely that the Government will agree eventually to exclude the Christian community from the operation of Mr. Arthur Froom's measure. Mr. Sethna's attempt is to see that insurance companies pay the policy amounts to the heirs of deceased only on production of succession certificates obtained from civil authorities of the locality. The committee has been somewhat at pains to solve the obvious difficulties that might be created in the adoption of Mr. Sethna's proposal and so far I understand no decision has been arrived at on this matter. It is probable that decision will be left over to be dealt with at a future stage. Meanwhile the main bill which is purely for consolidation of the existing law on the subject is reaching the final stage of consideration by the Committee whose report will be in the hands of the Government in a few days. Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith, the President of the Council of State, who, next to Sir Alexander Muddiman, is the ablest person on the side of Government in the matter of legal technicalities presided over the Committee's deliberations which I understand have been cordial throughout. The report will be discussed by the Central Legislature in the forthcoming session in Simla.

ANOTHER AGE OF CONSENT BILL.

Last month I informed that Sir Hari Singh Gour had given notice of a Bill reviving in a modified form his own Age of Consent Bill which was rejected by the Legislative Assembly in March last. I am now in a position to give the details of the measure which Sir Hari Singh informs me he will introduce in the Simla Session. He names the Bill as "The Children's Protection Bill" and says it is intended to bring the Indian law on the subject as far as possible in line with the English law. The Bill extends the definition of rape to girls not exceeding thirteen years of age. Secondly, sexual intercourse with a girl between thirteen and fifteen by a person who is not a husband will be visited with punishment of two years' imprisonment (either rigorous or simple) with or without fine, while intercourse by the husband with the wife between thirteen and fourteen will result in one year's imprisonment (rigorous or simple) with or without fine. In his statement of objects and reasons Sir Hari Singh points out that he has taken care to meet as far as possible the objections advanced by the orthodox members in the Assembly in March last to his previous ill-fated measure. By raising the age to thirteen in the case of rape, Sir Hari Singh observes that it is intended to give effect to the recommendation of the Select Committee. He limits the age to thirteen instead of fourteen, the figure voted for during the discussion in March by the Assembly, because he says "it may be possibly later on to raise it to fourteen which appears to be the age when no less than 78 per cent of the girls attain puberty." In Sushrut Samita as well as in the Jyotish Tatwa two Sanskrit works of authority, cohabitation is forbidden below the age of 16, and menstruation is no sign of bodily maturity. Indeed the most virile races on earth are those in which adult marriages are the rule. Mortality of new born babies before they are 12 months old is the highest in India, being 33 per cent and the Census reports show that no less than 13.8 per cent. of women are widows between ages of 13 and 40. Discussing the necessity of giving two years' imprisonment in the case of intercourse by a stranger, Sir Hari Singh observes that Indian Majority Act has fixed the age of 18 as the age of discretion and it therefore seems logical that we should protect infants against premature intercourse. It had been mentioned in the speeches in March last that while protection of girl wives was natural some effort must be made to protect the husband against the officous interference of the Police. It had been further urged that while the English law recognised the distinction between felony and misdemeanour no such distinction was observable in the old Bill. These objections have been met in the present Bill. Concluding Sir Hari Singh says, the enactment of this measure is justifiable on every ground. As regards unmarried persons, it will tend to check a flagrant social evil. As regards married persons, it will save the communities addicted to early marriage from endless sufferings, premature death and their eventual extinction." I understand that Sir Henry Stanyon has also given notice of a similar Bill. It is therefore clear that the September session will have a repetition of the quarrel between the orthodox and the conservative forces of Hindu society against the opposite forces.

AMENDMENTS TO SIKH BILL.

On Monday, the Sikh Gurudwara Bill as amended by the Select Committee will be taken into consideration in the Punjab Legislative Council. Formerly it was expected that the discussion on the Bill would last at least a week but now it appears that it will not take more than two days at the most. So far no Sikh member has sent in notice of any amendment but it appears that the speeches by some of the Sikh members will plead for the release of Akali prisoners in order to create an atmosphere for the successful working of the Bill. It is a pity that none of the Sikh members has thought it fit to father the views of Hindus members so ably summarised by the dissenting minutes of Dr. Gokul Chand Narang and Raja Narendra Nath. But I understand that Lala Bodh Raj is responsible for not less than thirteen amendments while Mr. Mohan Lal of Simla has given notice of six. Judging by these amendments there is not much chance of the Bill being radically changed, they only touch the fringe of the Hindu point of view. But Lala Bhed Raj has an important amendment in that he wants to declare a person as Sikh on the person's affirmation that he is a Sikh and that he need not necessarily believe in the Guru Granth Sahib nor in the ten Gurus and can have faith in other religion. Another suggestion of Mr. Bhed Raj is that "if the Tribunal finds that a Gurudwara was established by or in memory of any of the ten Sikh Gurus, or in commemoration of any incident in the life of any of the Gurus and is used for public worship predominantly by Sikhs it shall decide that the Gurudwara should be declared to be Sikh Gurudwara and record an order accordingly." It is doubtful if any of these amendments will be acceptable to the Sikh members of the Punjab Legislative Council who appear to have been assured of the solid support of the Mahomedan members under the leadership of Mian Sir Fazli Hussain. I know that some prominent Hindu members have been trying to obtain support of their views and desired that these be incorporated in the form of amendments to be submitted by a few Sikh members themselves, but the negotiations have not succeeded. That is why they have resorted to their own amendments, some of which are in the direction of meeting the points raised by the two dissenting minutes referred to. Let us hope that in their desire to obtain the passage of the Bill the Sikh members are not blind enough to meet the points of view of Hindus who are their best friends. As for Government, the position is clear, "Thus far and no further. If you don't accept we know how to deal with the situation."

"GIRGAUM LIQUOR SHOP"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—"A resident of Girgaum" in your issue of the 3rd instant, takes Mr. Motiwalla and the organizers of the public meeting (protesting against the location of a liquor shop in Girgaum) to task. On behalf of the Committee appointed by the said public meeting, I beg to urge the following points, for the consideration and information of the public and the Government.

(1) The policy of Government being total prohibition, the Collector of Bombay as a Government servant is bound by it. Any transfer of liquor shop must be such as to promote the aforesaid policy. I contend that the Collector's act is in contravention of the above policy. It is not correct to say that the proposed sanctioned site of the liquor shop is in the vicinity of Municipal boys' and girls' schools as it was before but is at the entrance of them. So that boys and girls have to brush the shop. I, therefore, appeal to the Collector to reconsider his decision as it amounts to a great misfeasance of his duties.

(2) Government is pleaded to the policy of religious neutrality and administrators like the Collector must vigilantly see that they do not exceed the pledge of His Majesty's Government. The new site sanctioned for the location of the shop is at the entrance and not in the vicinity merely (as the Collector and your anonymous correspondent fondly seem to believe) of a Brahman eating-house of a long standiing where upper class vegetarian Hindus sup and dine I honestly put it to the Collector as to whether he has not added insult to injury by wounding the religious feelings and the susceptibilities of the upper caste Hindu community.

(3) It is contended that the new site is only 28 feet from the old site and, therefore, the new site harmless. But our reply is that the old site is governed by the old excise policy of Government of 1905 while the new site must be governed by the new policy. Transference is an administrative act and must further the now declared policy of Government.

On these grounds the public meeting on the 17th ultimo protested against the location of the liquor shop and has given the Collector an opportunity to reconsider and has urged Government authorities to rectify the error. This is not an agitation against an individual or one liquor shop but it is an agitation that reiterates the considerations that administrative officers must bear in mind when giving permission to liquor shop-keepers I do not merely say that the Collector has acted against public interest but has acted against the Government's declared policy. At first the Collector did not give the sanction but I do not know what influences were brought to bear upon him so that he should have thought it fit subsequently to give the said permission.—Yours, etc.

S. V. PHADNIS,
Secretary to the Committee appointed by the Public Meeting on the 17th ultimo.

Official and Personal.

The "Leader" says it is likely that Sir Herbert Samuel may visit Allahabad with his family during the forthcoming Mag Mela.—A. P.

His Excellency Sir John Kerr laid the foundation stone of Birkmyre Hostel for Kalimpong boys on Thursday in Calcutta. The hostel is the gift of Sir Archy Birkmyre and its primary object is to provide a congenial home for the old boys when they come out of Kalimpong to begin work in Calcutta.—A. P.

Lady Wilson honoured the Tayabia orphanage with her presence on the occasion of its prize giving ceremony on Thursday.

BIRKENHEAD'S IMPUDENT CHALLENGE.

(Continued from previous page.)

Spender suggests that if the Government of India tackles the question zealously it will find one way of re-establishing contact with the humbler Indians and recovering their goodwill and sense of partnership which is the foundation of its existence.

The "Daily Chronicle" welcomes the evidence that Lord Birkenhead does not share the opinions of those who despair of anything practical from the Indian side. It considers that when Lord Birkenhead has praised Lord Reading's prudence, circumspection, judgment and patience he is praising the right qualities which were never more needed than now by India's rulers.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA PRESS COMMENTS.

CALCUTTA, July 9.

Commenting on Lord Birkenhead's speech "The Statesman" says it will be read in India with amazement and incredulity. The paper asks whether it was necessary to summon the Viceroy Home for this. It suggests that the speech is not one which Lord Birkenhead originally intended to make and says its effect in India must be to leave everything in a flux and probably to encourage new outburst of agitation.

"The Englishman" says:—"The unimpeachable firmness of much of Lord Birkenhead's language is hardly matched by the corresponding firmness in his conclusions for which we had hoped."

"Forward" roundly condemns the speech in which it says Lord Birkenhead discards the role of statesman and assumes that of a psycho-analyst.

"The Amrita Bazar Patrika" characterises the statement as an attempt merely to support what is and what is going to be with leavening of high-sounding platitudes.

"The Bengalee" in course of a short leader says that "no decisions have been or will be taken without consulting India" is an observation which will command universal assent.—A. P.

MADRAS PRESS COMMENTS.

MADRAS, July 9.

Commenting on Lord Birkenhead's pronouncement in the House of Lords on British policy in India the "Madras Mail" says:—The speech reveals the Secretary of State as a determined upholder of law and order, as a constitutionalist and as one far from wishing to go back on Britain's pledges. He is ready to pledge himself to consider any constitutional scheme brought forward in India and supported by Indian opinion, to co-operate with those who will co-operate with him in advancing India's progress and above all determined that in all things that count India's representatives and interest shall be consulted.

"The Hindu" says: Lord Birkenhead has surprised no one, least of all, perhaps himself, if he has enough sense of humour, to recognise how much of the mountebank there is in his composition. The paper adds that after deep consideration Lord Birkenhead has decided to do nothing.

"The Daily Express" after expressing disappointment says: "The only thing Lord Birkenhead means and says in all seriousness is that so far as he and his party at any rate are concerned there is no real intention of ever fulfilling the definite promise of Colonial Self Government."

"Swarajya" says: "Lord Birkenhead's statement has a threatening as well as a tempting characteristic. Its threat is the perpetuation of diarchy, its temptation is the offer of a Royal Commission. To succumb to Lord Birkenhead's terms is exactly the same thing as to invite political stagnation."

The "Andhrapatrika" says that Lord Birkenhead's statement before the Lords cannot come as a thunderbolt. His appeal to work diarchy shows that old sentiments have not left him.—A. P.

ALLAHABAD PRESS COMMENTS.

ALLAHABAD, July 9.

Commenting on Lord Birkenhead's statement in the Lords the "Leader" says his pompous oratory contained little of substance. It is lacking both in vision and statesmanship but nothing better was expected of him. The Secretary of State's speech is not calculated to improve the situation in India or to strengthen the forces of co-operation or to give satisfaction to progressive elements in the country.—A.P.

The "Pioneer" in a leading article to-day on Lord Birkenhead's speech says it can be said without equivocation that it recognises to the full Britain's obligations to India.

GRANT OF AUTONOMY.

ONE REAL SECURITY IN INDIA

The "Daily Herald" in the course of its comment in mail week, on the suspension of Dyarchy in Bengal, writes:—

Obviously a system that is liable to break down, as in Bengal is of no real use either to Britain or to India. Those who want self-government will increasingly, by perfectly legitimate methods produce chaos; those who sigh for the "good old days" of complete British autocracy will increasingly declare that continuance of those methods is intolerable. Here in Britain the solution must be found, for ultimately the responsibility for India and Bengal lies with the House of Commons.

To us it seems more patent every day that the demand for self-government not only cannot be successfully withstood, but ought not to be. To attempt to oppose it by annulling the application of the 1919 Reforms Act, as is now being done in Bengal, will only strengthen the hands of Mr. Das and his colleagues; to attempt to go back to complete autocracy will only make the agitation for self-government more bitter; to go forward on the road to autonomy for India is not only statesmanlike, but the one real security against increasing troubles.

TARIFF BOARD.

PLEA FOR BOUNTY TO TINPLATE INDUSTRY.

CALCUTTA, July 8.

Messrs. H. F. Bateman, A. K. Faulkner and H. D. Townsend of the Tinplate Company of India, Limited, appeared to-day before the Tariff Board. They urged that the specific duty on tinplate should be raised from Rs. 60 to Rs. 104 per ton and that customs duties on imported tin should be remitted. This request the company stated was based on the recommendation of the Tariff Board. It was merely an adjustment to compensate for the rise in rupee-sterling exchange from one shilling four pence. The rise in exchange affected them favourably in respect of that portion of their sheet bar requirements which they bought from Tata Iron and Steel Company in terms of their main contract whose provisional steel price was derivable from sterling. The industry was one of genuine national importance. Alongside with their claim for assistance from the Government for an increase in duties on tinplates the company drew attention to the very heavy incidence upon their manufacturing charges of the cost of tin. At the present time tin was costing them some Rs. 4,100 per ton or about Rs. 3.9 per box of tinplates. Of the latter amount the customs duty of fifteen per cent. on the tariff valuation of Rs. 3,500 per ton was responsible for seven annas six pies per box. This was a definite point of disadvantage as compared with their competitors in the United Kingdom and the United States of America where tin was imported duty free. The company's consumption of tin was in the neighbourhood of 450 tons per annum and according to the above figures the import duty on this quantity would amount to about Rs. 2,40,000. It would be of great assistance to the company if the Government could either take off the duty on tin or alternatively allow the company, which was probably the largest single consumer of tin in India to import its requirements free of duty.—A.P.

ROMANCE OF SUBMARINE CABLE.

LONDON, July 8.

The "Romance of Submarine Cable" was the title of a film illustrating the fascinating story of the manufacture, laying and repairing of cables which was exhibited by the Eastern Associated Telegraph Company after a luncheon at Savoy Hotel, presided over by its Vice-Chairman, Mr. J. C. Denison Pender. The film gives many instances of the every-day life of the East Telegraph Company's staff, ashore and afloat; and the complicated machinery employed in covering the core of cables was shown in all its processes.—Reuter's Special.

RENT ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

PUBLIC PROTEST MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Rent Act Committee, a public meeting will be held next Sunday (12th inst.), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, under the presidentship of Mr. V. J. Patel, to protest against the unfair and one-sided report of the Select Committee appointed by the Legislate Council to consider the Bombay Rent Act Amendment Bill No. 1 of 1925. The tenants of Bombay are earnestly requested to attend the meeting.

KNOCKED DOWN BY LORRY.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, concluded inquest on Thursday touching the death of Mohanlal Karsandas (30) who was knocked down by a motor lorry on the Elphinstone Bridge on Tuesday afternoon.

The evidence showed that Mohanlal was crossing the tram lines when a motor lorry No. 926 which was going fast, struck him and dashed into a cart also breaking the bullocks' legs. Mohanlal was removed to J. J. Hospital but died soon after admission.

The jury returned a verdict of death by shock, due to multiple injuries sustained in consequence of the deceased having been knocked down by a motor lorry driven by Abdul Samad Vazir in a rash and negligent manner. The jury considered the act of Abdul Samad rash, the offence not amounting to culpable homicide.

LABOURER'S SKULL FRACTURED.

Dharai Ramlalal a dock labourer was working in a shed in the Alexandra Docks on Thursday morning when suddenly a huge cotton bale fell on him and fractured his skull. He was removed to G. T. Hospital when he has been detained for treatment.

KIDDERPORE RIOTS

60 HINDUS & SIKHS ARRESTED'

CALCUTTA, July 9.

Elaborate precaution was taken yesterday by the Commissioner of Police when a round up was made for the arrest of those alleged to have been implicated in Bakr-Id riots at Kidderpore. In all 60 men have been arrested. Over 3,000 coolies both Sikhs and Hindus were made to stand in rows and the Mussalmans wounded and injured were asked to identify any person whom they could recognise as having participated in the riot. The whole identification took more than six hours resulting as above said in the arrest of 60 Hindus and Sikhs.—A.

MUHARRAM REGULATIONS IN ALLAHABAD.

ALLAHABAD, July 8.

The District Magistrate of Allahabad has issued the following proclamation in view of the forthcoming Muharram:—"Whereas in the interests of the public peace the carrying of lathis and weapons of every description within the municipal limits will be prohibited under section 144 Criminal Procedure Code, from 1st to 13th Moharram, every organiser of tazia procession or "akhara" who desires any member or members of his procession or "akhara" to carry any lathi or "danda" more than three feet long or three inches in circumference or any other description of weapon, real or imitation, must apply before 12th July 1925 to the Superintendent of Police for a permit. Such permits will specify the number and descriptions of all lathis and other weapons which may be carried in each Tazia procession or "akhara." It is also notified that the pole of any "alam" carried in procession if less than ten feet long must also be less than three inches in circumference.—A. P.

CALCUTTA MAYORALTY.

SWARAJISTS' MAJORITY FOR MR. SENGUPTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 9.

By 31 to 6 votes the Swarajist Councillors of the Calcutta Corporation have proposed the name of Mr. Sen Gupta for Mayoralty.

ELECTION TO TAKE PLACE SOON.

CALCUTTA, July 8.

At a meeting of the Calcutta Corporation to-day the Chief Executive Officer announced that the meeting for the election of a Mayor in the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. C. R. Das would be called as soon as possible.—(A. P.).

CAWNPORE TRIAL ECHO.

"MR. SHARMA DISAPPEARS."

MADRAS, July 8.

The "Madras Mail" understands that Mr. C. L. Sharma, one of the untried accused in the Cawnpore Communist Case who had been interned in Pondicherry has disappeared since last night. The things provided for him by the French-India authorities are intact in his house. The French and British police are busy making enquiries regarding his whereabouts.—A.P.

ALLAHABAD MUNICIPAL BOARD AND GOVT.

ALLAHABAD, July 9.

The Allahabad Municipal Board has rejected the proposal of the U. P. Government to authorise the District Magistrates to attend and address the meetings of the Board. The Board passed a resolution approving of the Chairman's note in which reasons were given why the proposal was not favoured by them and the Chairman was authorised to send a reply to that effect.—A.P.

AGRICULTURE IN BENGAL.

CALCUTTA, July 9.

The Government resolution on agriculture in Bengal showed that no progress was made in nature study in primary schools during the year and that this was due in part to the want of proper gardening facilities in the majority of schools. A small committee has been formed to investigate the possibilities of the introduction of agricultural classes in the middle schools in Bengal on lines which have proved successful in the Punjab. It is proposed to place an officer of the Provincial service on special duty to organise concerted action in selected localities for eradicating water-hyacinth in co-operation with district officers and local bodies. Government has also decided to have an agricultural farm in each district. The problem of evolving a better breed of cattle and securing a better milk supply is under investigation.—A. P.

MORE MOPLAHS FOR ANDAMANS

MADRAS, July 9.

The s.s. "Maharaja" which arrived in Madras harbour on Wednesday night from Calcutta left on Thursday with 25 Moplah prisoners who were allowed to visit Malabar by Government to take their families as well as the families of other prisoners. They were accompanied by about 280 men, women and children for the Andamans.—A. P.

RAJPUTANA LETTER

NIMUCHANA TRAGEDY

ALWAR'S DEFIANCE OF PUBLIC OPINION.

(From our own Correspondent.)

AJMER, July 5.

The tragedy of Alwar and the case of Mr. Pathik were the two burning topics that occupied the mind of the whole of the country during the first half of the last month. And had it not been for the national calamity which came as a bolt from the blue in the form of Deshbandhu's death the two topics must have continued to figure prominently in the national press and platform. The unanimity of public opinion over these events has revealed the fact that India is an indivisible whole despite the artificial barriers set up by the bureaucracy between 'Indian' and 'British' India and that the advanced two-thirds are not oblivious of the miseries of the unfortunate one third, inspite of the theory, now exploded of non-interference by Nationalists in the internal affairs of the States. Another revelation made during the fateful month of June is that our indiginous rulers with few exceptions are irresponsive to public opinion whatever its magnitude and whatever the strength of its basis.

Tre Maharaja of Alwar, for ought his public uttarances are worth, is regarded as an enlightened prince and yet he has not allowed an independent enquiry into the Nimuchana affair in the face of the demand of the country with one voice. His offer to Pandit Malaviya, I understand, was anything but whole-hearted or else His Highness ought to have welcomed the three names suggested by the Pundit and noted for their moderation and sobriety. At any rate, His Highness' negotiations with Malviyaji have served to lull the public into suspense, the public workers into inaction and the bureaucracy of Alwar to strengthen its position. Nor has the continued stay of His Highness on the merry-making heights of Abu enhanced his reputation for consideration of the welfare of his subjects. On the other hand, a large section of his countrymen are prone to think His Highness has treated the alleged "Dyerism double-distilled" of Nimuchana with a light heart. Those responsible for the administration in His Highness' name have done no better. They seem to have been absolved of all responsibility after having issued the official communique which satisfied no body. The Minister would neither show the courtesy of replying nor grant an interview to a public worker of the standing of Mr. Manilal Kothari who went all the way from Ahmedabad to Alwar with a view to ascertain things about Nimoochana both from the officials and at the spot.

The apparent lull in the situation should not, however, be taken to indicate inactivity on the part of Rajpitana workers. I understand the Rajastan Sewasangha, the Rajputana and Central India people' Association and a number of influential Nationalists are taking a keen interest in the affair and getting into touch with the people of Alwar affected by the tragedy. I further understand that the jagirdas of the State are sending a memorial to the Viceroy against the Jagir laws which authorise the Maharaja to confiscate Jagirs in case a Jagirdar leaves no heir in the male line or absents from the State territories without His Highness' permission!

BUNDI.

Next to Mewar, Bundi witnessed during the last four years the most painful struggle in Rajputana on the part of its peasantry against the hated system of Begar, the multiplicity of arbitrary taxes and extortion. The struggle revealed a sound Indian heart in the ruler and unscrupulous ways of the officials. A large number of arrests were made, women were trampled down by mounted sepoys, a peaceful gathering was fired upon and three workers of the Sewasungha were sentenced from two to four years' rigorous imprisonment for holding public meetings in defiance of prohibition orders. The Maharaja when he came to know of these events, of course, very late, dismissed high officials found guilty of corruption and responsible for assault on women and deprived the police Superintendent of jurisdiction over the District of Berar. The three public workers were released after they had run a considerable portion of their term. The stringency of Begar was somewhat relaxed and some reduction was made in the taxation.

The question of schools, hospitals and Panchayets which agitated the minds of the people most, however, remained unattended to by the State. The people demanded freedom to establish village panchayets for carrying on the work of social reform, education, sanitation and village protection against crime. They wished the State to open schools and hospitals in the important villages. Both these demands received no response from the State. It may be noted that though the annual income of the State is ten lacs and the population two lacs it maintains only one hospital and one school and spends in a year only three pies per head on education. This year, however, the Maharaja has been pleased to grant Rs. 3,000 annually for opening village schools.

The tardiness of the reforms is apparent and they have evoked little enthusiasm among the people, particularly in view of the ban on the entry of the "Tarun Rajastaan" and several prominent public workers, the employment of teachers from outside even in private schools, the holding of public meetings and the establishment of village punchayets.

JODHPUR.

The persecution of the externed and interned patriots of Jodhpur at the hands of the Political and Judicial Departments continues. This time it is more subtle in that the instrument chosen for this work is a so-called public organ. This sheet, called the "Marudhar Mitra" is printed at an Ajmer Press owned by a Marwari Vakil and published at Jodhpur under a pseudonym under the patronage of a well known high official.

The praises of the Political and Judicial Member of the State Council and the vilification of the persecuted patriots and workers of the Marwar Hitkarini Sabha occupy a considerable portion of the space of the 'Marudhar Mitra'. Some public spirited Jodhpurians have also started a weekly Hindi organ viz 'Vir Durgadas' from Ajmer to combat the activities of the "Marudhar Mitra" and ventilate the grievances of Marwar.

KOTAH.

From 1st July will operate the new Village Panchayet Act of the Kotah State. It provides for the establishment of Punchayets of five to seven members in important villages and authorises them to decide petty civil and criminal cases. The Maharaja seems to be alive to the needs and wishes of his subjects but his benevolent actions lack the persistent will to enforce them. It is hoped the ministers will supply the want.

AHMEDABAD LETTER.

SWARAJIST PROPAGANDA.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, July 5.

Speaking at a public meeting here the other day Mr. Vithalbhai Patel said that he personally believed in Civil Disobedience as the only effective method of attaining Swaraj and in unmitigated obstruction as one of the means to it, yet he added, there would be no objection even to a programme of working the Reforms if the Congress national programme really came to that. There will no doubt have to be a Non-Co-operation mentality behind this working as opposed to the Moderate mentality that we have had in the past, but if it were felt that we should put up some serious constructive work before we can start civil disobedience and that all avenues of advancing it should be explored there would be no objection to their taking up the ministerships and using them to advance the Constructive programme.

CONGRESS REORGANISATION.

In another lecture delivered on the 4th inst. in the Tilak Maidan Mr. Vithalbhai elaborated his views on the question of achieving unity between the different sections of our politicians. After saying that Spinning and the Spinning Franchise were two different thinks and that he was against the latter and not against the former as many people supposed as a result of his yesterday's lecture he said that he was no believer in the doctrine that we want quality and no quantity. On the contrary he stood for quantity much more than quality and he pleaded for making the Congress more representative than it was to-day. All the various organisations that exist in the country to-day, including the Hindu Maha Sabha and the Central Khilafat Committee, must be given a representation on the Congress. He would, therefore, suggest that the Congress should so change its constitution as to reserve fifty per cent representation in electing delegates to itself and distribute the remaining fifty per cent among the various organisations and the elected Councillors. For example, the members of the Executive Committees of these organisations should be *ex-officio* delegates to the Congress and even the elected members of the various Councils and the elected Presidents of the Municipalities and Local Boards should also be empowered to sit as *ex-officio* delegates in the Congress. This would ensure representation to all who may not be able to secure it through the ordinary channels of the existing Congress constitution.

E. B. RLY. EARNINGS.

SUCCESS OF LOWERING INTER FARES.

CALCUTTA, July 7.

At a meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Eastern Bengal Railway, the Agent Colonel G. R. Hearn presiding stated that the financial position of the railway was satisfactory as the railway had earned 78 lakhs more than in 1922-1923 year in which economics in the working were introduced. Next year he hoped the financial position would be much better. At present the earnings were Rs. 7,60,000 ahead of the figures for the corresponding period last year. The Agent further states that the increase was partly due to the good jute season and partly to heavy rice traffic to East Bengal. The Assam section was improving very much and a part of the increase in the earnings was due to this. The lowering of the inter class fares from 1st March this year had proved a financial success and in April led to an increase of revenue for this class of traffic of nearly 90 per cent. over the monthly average for the eleven months of 1924-25.—A. P.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A MAGISTRATE.

THE KATOL CASE.

(From our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, July 3.

The sensational case of alleged assault on Rao Saheb Nimbarker, tahasildar of Katol, in which Dr. Pachakhede, a private medical practitioner, and one cultivator named Govinda Kunbi, are being prosecuted, came for hearing on the 29th June last before Mr. Maclegan, Assistant Commissioner of Nagpur. Rao Saheb Nimbarker, the complainant, in the course of his deposition stated that on the 19th May last, while he and his friend Mr. G. R. Pradhan, pleader of Nagpur, were sitting in the court yard of his house at about 10 p.m., he was severely assaulted on the head by means of lathies. He thought that he would be done to death. He fainted but managed to take refuge under the table. He received three blows. He regained consciousness when removed inside the house. He was given first aid by Dr. Bashir, and was taken to Nagpur by motor car and admitted in the Mayo Hospital the next morning. He was in the hospital from 20th May to 20th June, after which he went back to Katol and took charge. He came back again and was finally discharged from the hospital on the 24th June. He saw the broken table and the marks of blood thereon.

Questioned if he had any previous intimation regarding the assault, the Rao Saheb stated that he had already informed the police but had asked them not to make any special investigation. He knew the accused No. 1, Dr. Pachkhede. They both were members of the Katol Municipal Committee. Dr. Pachkhede was a Swarajist, while he himself was a government official. He had no friendship nor enemity with him.

The witness was not cross-examined by the counsel on behalf of the accused. The next witness examined was Mr. G. R. Pradhan, an eye witness. Mr. Pradhan stated that he was acquainted with Mr Nimbalker since long. He had been to Katol, on the 19th May on Court work. Having been pressed by Rao Saheb Nimbalker to stay for a day with him, they were sitting together in Rao Saheb's courtyard when he saw two or three persons running after the Tahasildar from behind, with lathies in their hands. One person was standing at some distance. He could not say whether both the persons assaulted tehe Tahasildar. Seeing the assault on the Tahasildar, he ran into the house to fetch a gun. While going into the house, Ganpati Khadu, who was also sitting with them, shouted. "There is Dr. Pachkhede standing". He could not himself identify Dr. Pachkhede.

The third witness on behalf of the prosecution was one Ganpati Kadu alias Gabbu Master. In his deposition he stated that he was a member of the Municipal Committee of Katol since the last four years. On the day of the assault, he saw Dr. Pachkhede with a lathi in his hand standing behind the assailants. He went to the police Thana and reported the matter to the Police Inspector Mr. Navajna Hussain.

The Court, having decided not to examine any more witnesses on behalf of the prosecution, questioned both the accused. Dr. Pachkhede, accused No. 1, stated that on the 19th May, he had not gone towards the complainant's house. The statement which the second witness made to the effect that he saw him there was absolutely false. He and the witness No. 2, i.e. Ganpati Kadoo were not on good terms. He could not say what made the witness depose against him. Accused No. 2 stated that he could not say why Mr. Pradhan stated that he assaulted the Tahasildar. After being arrested by the police Mr. Pradhan beat him. Once Ganpati Kadoo was not allowed by the accused to pass through his field riding when Kadoo threatened to do some harm to the accused. After these statements of the accused, the Court framed charges against both the accused and the case was adjourned till the next day.

When the case was resumed on the 30th June, the pleader of the accused No. 1, Mr Shivadaspant Barlinge, cross-examined the complainant Mr. Nimbalker. In his cross-examination, the Tahasildar stated that during his tenure of office as Tahasildar at Katol, he had not done any harm to anybody. Still he suspected that the accused must have assaulted him. Throughout the Katol Tahasil, nobody was on inimical terms with him except the Non-co-operators. To a question as to who were the Non-co-operators the witness replied that all those who wanted to obstruct the authority of the Government were Non-co-operators according to him. Then the Tahasildar narrated as to how the accused No. 1 along with his friends came into conflict in a meeting specially held in connection with the Mulshi Satyagraha. When the witness was questioned as to whether the Deputy Commissioner had warned him not to take part in such meetings, there was a great fussle between the Court Inspector and the pleader of the accused as regards the relevancy of the question and the Court ultimately decided not to allow the question. The Court also disallowed two more questions as to whether the Mulshi Struggle was directed against the Tata Company or whether Mahatma Gandhi was opposed to the struggle. After this there were several questions put to the witness regarding the dispute over the question of assessment of Conservancy taxes. He admitted that he never inspected the records of the proceedings of the Municipal Committee meeting as Tahasildar. He could not say on oath whether the part of the proceedings regarding the above dispute was false or whether Mr. Ghate, the President of the Committee, had included the same deliberately. The witness admitted that one month before the date of the assault on him, he never suspected that he would ever be assaulted.

The cross-examination of the Tahasildar was postponed till the 10th of July.

The Court Inspector appeared for the complainant, while Messrs. Barlinge, Padhey and Kelkar, pleaders, appeared for the accused No. 1 and Mr. C. Lobo pleader, appeared for the accused No. 2.

MURREE SENSATION.

INDIANS ASSAULTED BY EURAPEAN.

LAHORE, July 7.

A correspondent writing from Murree says that some sensation has been caused in that Hill Station by an alleged assault on a respectable contractor and banker of Peshawar and Rawalpindi by some Europeans and that the Indian gentleman and his attendant who received wounds are under treatment of Col. Whitamore, the Civil Surgeon of Murree. It is stated that the matter being reported to the police two Europeans were arrested but were released on personal bonds by the District Magistrate. The case of the alleged assault will shortly come up before the Court for hearing.—A. P.

[We learn from a Murree correspondent that the victim of the assault reported above is Rai Sahib Bisheshar Nath Talwar of Messrs Rai Sahib Murli Mal and Sons, Government contractors and leading bankers of Peshawar and Rawalpindi. It is not clear why the Associated Press correspondent at Lahore has suppressed the name.—Ed. B. C.]

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATORS' DAY.

CELEBRATIONS IN BARAMATI.

(From our Correspondent.)

BARAMATI, July 8.

The International Co-oeprators' Day was this year celebrated in Baramati for the first time on July 4, with great ceremony under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, presiding. The pendal on the Bank's premises was tastefully decorated for the occasion with foliage, flags and buntings and about 1000 members of almost all societies on the Nira Left Bank Canal and those in the Khandala Peta and about 200 local residents (both ladies and gentlemen) comprising Government officers, pleaders merchants and others were present to witness the function.

The proceedings commenced with prayer and reception songs after which Mr. L. K. Bhagwat, Senior Inspector of the Bank welcomed the guests assembled and explained how the practice of celebrating the Co-operators' Day was introduced in the Bombay Presidency last year when an International Co-operative Conference and an Exhibition was held at Ghent and for which exhibits and delegates were sent from the Bombay Presidency. He then referred to the great utility of the function and pointed out how the idea of the celebration was greatly appreciated by the members of societies who readily contributed a sum of over Rs. 700 for the purpose from their private purse which enabled the function to be arranged without the financial assistance of the societies and made it possible to have a varied and grand programme. The election of Mr. Kelkar to the chair was then formally made and he delivered a very thoughtful and learned addresses. Mr. Kelkar referred to the great potentialities of the co-operative movement in the matter of the amelioration of the general condition of the agriculturists who were dependent upon rain. He therefore said that the co-operative flag was rightly described as being possessed of seven colours representing the rain-bow at which the agriculturists felt greatly rejoiced. He appealed to the audience to muster strong under the co-operation banner for their educational, social, financial and moral uplift and advocated the need of honesty on the part of members. He warned the members against speculations in sugar-cane industry and not to receive loans beyond their need and capacity which instead of being helpful might lead to disastrous results. A few of the local co-operators then spoke on the advantage they had reaped from the co-operative movement and the meeting came to a conclusion after a vote of thanks to the Chair and distribution of flowers and pansupari.

This was followed by a large procession headed by Band, Chowghada, Tashya etc., through the town and as it moved on large crowds from the town itself joined and the whole gathering consisted of about 1,500 persons. On the procession reaching the river-side a programme consisting of wrestlings Dandpatta and other native athletic games was gone through and cash prizes were distributed to the hands of the President, Mr. Kelkar. A dinner was then served to all the members assembled and after the display of fire-works and cinema show this unique function was brought to a close at about 2 a.m.

BHARATPUR ARREST.

EDITOR IN JAIL.

(From our Correspondent.)

AJMER, July 7.

The "Pratap" of Cawnpore is responsible for the news that Mr. Jagannath Das Adhikary a prominent public worker of Bharatpur and founder of the Hindi daily "Vaibhava" has been arrested and put into Bharatpur jail. The cause of this action by the state is not known as no trial was held.

NO ELECTRIC LIGHTS IN LAHORE.

HEAVY BILL OUTSTANDING AGAINST MUNICIPALITY.

LAHORE, July 7.

The Secretary of the Lahore Electric Supply Company Limited in a notification informs the public that the Company has decided to stop all electric lights on municipal roads and streets from Monday the 13th July as the Lahore Municipality has not paid the bills outstanding against it in spite of a notice given on the 6th June last. It is stated that the Lahore Municipal Committee owes about Rs. 62,000 to the Electric Supply Company. The latter has already discontinued supplying electric energy to pumping stations at Davies Road, Ferozepur Road and Gol Bagh Gardens, with the result that a large part of the water supply of the civil station has been stopped.—A. P.

GUJERAT VIDYAPITH.

SENATE MEETING

AHMEDABAD, July 6.

A meeting of the Senate of the Vidyapith took place yesterday in Samsar Sudhar Hall at 3 p.m. Mr. Valabhbhai Patel presided. Some time ago the Vidyapith had appointed a committee to consider the question of Gujarati Spelling Reform. A similar committee had been appointed by the Navjivan authorities also at the instance of Mahatmaji. The two committees worked in co-operation and pdoduced a report which was generally acceptable. The Gujarat Sahitya Parishad having also appointed a committee for the same purpose at Bhavnagar, there was a joint meeting of all the committees which recommended a few changes in the Vidyapith scheme. The Senate yesterday adopted the recommendation in the interests of Uniformity.

The report of the village Education Committee came up for consideration. But it was decided to adjourn discussion on it to the next meeting.

Professors Gidwani, Mazumdar and Acharya and Mr. Vishvanath Bhate were elected members of the Senate in place of members who had lost their seats after affiliation of their institutions to Government organisations.

A sum of rupees thirty thousand was sanctioned for grants to Secondary Schools during the current year and special grants of rupees five hundred each were given to Nikora and Rander Schools.

Some friends have drawn my attention to the mention of Prof. Malkani who was in-charge Principal at the time, as vice-Principal in a note that appeared in the "Chronicle" last month. It is a trifling matter; but accuracy is important. They have no vice-Principal in the Mahavidyalaya.

ALEGAONKAR SCHOOLS.

NEW BUILDING OPENED BY GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson opened the new building of the Alegaonkar's Schools at Kirkee on July 7. These schools, of which 7 are night schools and 6 day schools, owe their origin to the enterprise and generosity of the Alegaonkar brothers and are attended mostly by children of the workers employed in the Kirkee Ammunition Factory and other backward classes of surrounding villages. There are at present 900 pupils on the rolls, 350 of whom are taught free. All girls are given free education.

In the course of his speech in opening the new building of the schools, his Excellency the Governor said:—

For the success which this institution has hitherto enjoyed, I think we must look not only to the self-sacrifice and energy of the two brothers who founded it, but also to the fact that they started it on the right lines, by supplying the type of education which was most useful to the employees of the Ammunition Factory and the other working classes living in the neighbourhood. It is particularly gratifying to find that even the employees themselves are making such extensive use of the facilities provided by the night classes for improving their efficiency in their daily work.

I am particularly glad to learn that these schools are providing education chiefly for the backward and depressed classes, and the success which they have hitherto achieved proves that these classes are alive to the benefits of education when these benefits are brought within their reach. The work of the Kirkee Education Society must therefore be a powerful incentive to others who are endeavouring to improve the educational and social position of these classes, and the policy which you have adopted of fitting the schools to meet the needs of the people is certainly, to my mind, the correct one. I am particularly struck by the facts that you have no less than 900 pupils in your schools, of which no less than 850 receive a free education; and that, of these 900, 881 belong to the Backward or Depressed Classes.

Finally his Excellency congratulated the Founder on the great achievement which has resulted from his many years of devoted labour and self-sacrifice, and his Excellency hoped that he will be long spared to assist the undertaking, and to be encouraged by its continued success.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

BOMBAY, July 9.

The Governor General in Council has recognised the appointment of Mr. Elliott Verne Richardson as Consul for the United States of America at Karachi.

Mr. Chunilal Hargovandas Jani, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Shevgaon, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Sangamner, vice Mr. R. S. Savanur.

Mr. Shankar Appaji Gupte, First Class Subordinae Judge, Broach, to be First Class Subordinate Judge, Thana.

Mr. Kavasha Kharshedji Sunavala, on reversion from foreign service, to act as First Class Subordinnate Judge, Broach, vice Mr. Gupte.

Mr. D. F. P. Reid to do duty as Additional Assistant Superintendent of Police, Poona.

Mr. P. B. Wilkins to do duty as Additional Assistant Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad.

Mr. R. S. Savanur, who has been appointed to act as Assistant Judge, Dharwar is empowered to hold inquiries into Municipal election cases generally in the Dharwar District.

Mr. N. N. Master, Acting Assistant Judge, Thana, is invested with the appellate jurisdiction described in section 17 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869 (XIV of 1869).

Mr. J. B. Fernandez, on relief by Mr. H. F. Ball, to act as Deputy Collector, Bombay, vice Mr. V. H. Thakur reverting.

Dr. John Matthai, Indian Educational Service, is appointed a Member of the Tariff Board, vice Mr. V. G. Kale, on leave, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his appointment."

Mr. G. S. Butterworth, Acting Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, is granted, with effect from 22nd October 1925 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, leave on average pay for eight months.

Mr. Burhankhan Ismailkhan Lodhi, Deputy Superintendent of Salt and Excise, Upper Sind, is granted leave on average pay for four months with effect from the date of relief.

Mr. Mahomed Ismail Mahomedalikhan Kakezai, Abkari Inspector, Karachi, to act as Deputy Superintendent of Salt and Excise, Upper Sind, during the absence on leave of Mr. Burhankhan Ismailkhan Lodhi.

Mr. P. R. Cadell, Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, is granted leave on average pay for two months and fifteen days with effect rom the 27th June 1925, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. L. S. Vaidyanathan is appointed as part-time Professor of Actuarial Science and Statistics at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics for five years with effect from 12th June 1925.

Dr. Musafar Karam Chand is appointed as temporary Professor of English, Karnatak College, Dharwar, from the date he takes over charge of the appointment to 10th October 1925 inclusive.

Dr. N. M. Chavan, has been placed in charge of the Pandit Dispensary, Sirsi, with effect from the forenoon of the 8th ultimo.

Mr. R. A. Collett, Executive Engineer, is permitted to return to duty with effect from the 5th October 1925.

Mr. C. N. Joshi, acting District Deputy Collector, Ahmedabad, on relief by Mr. M. D. Bhatt, is granted leave on average pay for one month.

The District Magistrate, Ahmedabad has appointed Mr. M. D. Bhat, Assistant Collector, as Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Dholka Sub-Division, comprising Dholka and Dhandhuka Talukas and Gogho Mahal.

Engineer-Lieutenant-Commander E. S. Borner, R.I.M., is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Engineer-Commander, Royal Indian Marine, but without the pay of that rank, with effect from the 10th December 1924, and while holding the appointment of Principal Engineer and Ship-Surveyor to the Government of Bombay.

Lieut.-Colonel K. V. Kukday, I.M.S., Officiating Surgeon General, Bombay, is appointed to be Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Central Provinces, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was rain during week in parts of Presidency proper and Sind. It was sufficient in parts of Gujarat and Konkan. Elsewhere it was not sufficient and more rain is needed generally. Sowing of kharif crops continues in parts where moisture is sufficient. Transplantation has commenced in places. Seedlings are in good condition. Supply of water for drinking is adequate except in parts of Deccan and Bijapur. Water for irrigation is generally sufficient. In Sind water in canals is generally sufficient. Supply of fodder is adequate. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Prices of food grains were fluctuating. Quantities purchaseable per rupee were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	25 to 55
Gujarat	24 to 43
Konkan	29 to 42
Deccan	35 to 50
Karnatak	31 to 40

SHIAH-SUNNI SETTLEMENT.

ALLAHABAD, July 8.

In connection with disputed tabarrah question between Shiahs and Sunnis of Managpur, Allahabad, a settlement has been arrived at. It may be recalled, that the dispute led to Karari riots last year. Mr. Gill, Deputy Collector, submitted the report which was considered at a conference of representatives of the two communities presided over by Mr. Crosthwaite, District Magistrate and a compromise was arrived at detailing the various rights of each and the route fixed for Karari Tazias.—A. P.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, July 9.

A further advance of 38 to 46 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market improved on continued heavy short covering and speculative buying. Liverpool has been reported 13 to 14 points up. The advanced was due to scattered buying.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Nordeh and Co., cable under date 8th instant as under:—

"Weekly weather report favourable except as regards South-West, more resistance.

Messrs. Bruel and Co., have received the following cable dated 8th instant (10-25 a.m.) from their Liverpool friends Reynolds and Gibson:—

"General weather favourable. Beneficial showers. Plant has good Cap root. Blooming nicely. Fruiting satisfactorily."

In sympathy with continued higher advices from Home the Marwadi Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 457 i.e. Rs. 2½ higher than yesterday's closing rate for F.G. Broach July/Aug., and eased to Rs. 454 on scattered selling and closed at Rs. 454, at 3 p.m. Whilst April/May opened at Rs. 426 and declined to Rs. 423½ on Commission Houses and broker's selling and closed at 3 p.m. at Rs. 423½. Shroffs were moderate buyers.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 400 and fluctuating within a very small range closed at Rs. 399½. The market was totally featureless. Bengal July and January were nominally qoted Rs. 379 and Rs. 357 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday with fair demand for high class Berar from Japan shippers and local millowners. About 5000 bales are reported to have changed hands.

Our Sewri market is totally closed to-day.

COTTON.

Marwadi Bazar Closing Quotations (3 p.m.)

Bombay, July 9.

Fully Good Broach April/May ...	423½
Fully Good Broach July/Aug. ...	454
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	357
Fully Good Bengal July	379
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	399½

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 9.

	Ready average quality	Ready Fine
Bengal Superfine M.G.	.....	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	.....	400
Bengal F.G.M.G.	375/80	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	.....	400
Sindh-Punjab M.G.F.G.	375/80	.....
Punjab-Americans M. G.	450/60	470/75
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	400/420	460/65
Nagpur	405/425	460/65
Yeotmal Fine M. G.	395/410	440/45
Pulgaon Fine M. G.	405/410	440/45
Dhamangaon Fine M. G.	395/405	430/35
Amraoti Fine M.G.	350/90	420
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M. G	360/90	400/410
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	360/80	380/390
Khandesh Fine M. G.	345/60	375/90
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	.....	470/75
Broach Fully Good M.G.	.....	455/60
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Muthia F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Dharwar S.G.	.....	450
Coompta M.G.	.....	450/60
Westerns M. G.	.....	380/425
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	.....	435/40
Cambodia M.G.	.....	475/95

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 9.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending p.m. on 8th July 1925.

Cotton	6936 Bales.
Wheat	93 cwts.
Linseed	7070 ,,
Rape, etc.,	19 ,,
Gingellyseed	553 ,,
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	908 ,,
Castorseed	1865 ,,
Rice	1309 ,,
Myrabollams	18 ,,
Cottonseed	8548 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	502 ,,
Juwar	Nil
Masur	Nil
Barley	Nil
Bajri	973 ,,
Coal	7864 Tons.

COLOUR.

Bombay, July 8.

Quotations:—

Alizarine 20 per cent Cow Rs. 67.
Alizarine 20 per cent Lunger Rs. 67.
Alizarine 20 per cent I.P. Rs. 66.
Congo Red Rs. 1/5/0
Magenta Crystals Rs. 5/8/0
Indenthrine Blue Rs. 3/10/0
Nigrosene Crystals Rs. 1/6/0
Hemetine Crystals Rs. 0/12/0
Sulpher Black Rs. 0/12/6

Remarks:—Tone is quiet. Prices are nominal. Alizarines are some Directs had fair business.

A. NORDEN AND CO.'S CABLE.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents, Mumbadevi have received on Thursday the following cable from their New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co.:—

New York, dated 8th.

"Advance more resisted."

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

BOMBAY, July 9, 1925.

New York Market 8th July:—

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
23.62	Oct.	23.66—06	24.00	+38
23.20	Jan.		23.63	+43
23.50	Mar.		23.96	+46
23.78	May.		24.18	+40

New York spot on 7th July, 24.25 plus 35; New Orleans, 23.55 plus 40.

Telegraphic market advices:—Market advanced on continued heavy short covering.

October highest 24.21 (1.45 p.m.) lowest 23.53 (10.31 a.m. range 68 points.

Liverpool Market 8th July:—

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing Prices	Since previous Close.
12.78	July	12.92+14		12.91	+13
12.37	Oct.	12.50+13	12.54+17	12.51	+14
12.26	Jan.			12.39	+13
12.29	Mar.			12.42	+13
	Egyptian.				
23.75	Nov.			23.90	+15
22.50	Jan.			22.70	+20

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) Cabled 10.10 a.m.: Temperatures abnormally high, light to moderate rainfall along Carolina Coast and Alabama, all belt partly cloudy

(2) Cabled 10.25 a.m.: New York telegraphs us: "Market steady on scattered buying based on increasing boll-weevil complaints in the Atlantics. Poor reports drough area. Contracts noticeably scarce. Advice buying on any good break."

(3) Cabled 4.35 p.m.:—Our travelling man wires:—"In Southern Texas exceedingly poor.

Weekly Government weather report slightly unfavourable, rains badly needed in Texas.

American cross rate 4.86 18.

P. CHRYSTAL & CO.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay, July 9.

(Bombay Quotations at 3 p. m.)

Description.	Ready	1925 J/aug.	1926 A/May
1924-1925 Crop			
Broach M.G.F.G.	—465/70	454	423
			D/Jan
Comra M.G. Fine	—410/20		399
Bengal M. G. Fine	—400/02		
„ M. G. F. G.	—385/87	379	358
Khandesh Black leaf	—370/380		
Khandwa-Sanavad	—390/400		
Jalna/Aurrangubad.	—380/400		
Harda	—375/425		
Ujjain	—370/425		
Parbhani Purna.	—395/405		
Nander.	—395/405		
Wardha/Warora.	—435/40		
Nagpur Katol	—440/45		
Adoni	—415/20		
Sindh/American	—480/85		
Sangli Miraj	—435/40		
Bagalkot	—423/30		
Coompta	—435/55		
Tirupur	—490/495		
Kadi Vramgam M.G.F.G.	—445/50		
Dhellera x M.G.F.G.	—435/40		

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1924-25	1923-24
Receipts to date 8-7-25	— 9311000	6808000
„ Yesterday do	— 5000	3000
Exports to date do	— 7976000	5600
Stock at Ports 3-7-25	— 340000	258000
„ Interior Towns. do	— 210000	247000
„ Liverpool do	— 783000	462000
Visible Supply 4-7-25	— 1586000	1153000
Quantity in Sight do	14463000	11446000

Receipts at Bombay.

Yesterday.	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
6936	3463676	3229999	3526626

Exports by rail from 1st Sept. to 2nd July.

1924-25	1923-24
14294	20147

Total Stock in Bombay on 2-7-25 7,04,396 B/s. last year—7,42,140 B/s.

Total Shipments from 1st, Sept., to 6th July.

	1924-1925	1923-1924	1922-1923
Europe —	633899	1063223	759908
China —	340240	233567	368232
Japan —	1468607	1228935	1649754
Coast-Ports —	30295	50078	46767
Total —	2473041	2575803	2824661
Afloat in harbour			
Europe —	8429	1592	3914
China Japan & Coast ports —	69060	5186	28262

Silver	Gold	Govt Paper.
72-1-0	21-4-6	69-11-0

Remarks:—1-0 p.m.:—The Home market are still under the influence of American weather and accordingly New York advanced 38 to 46 points yesterday and Liverpool 13 to 14 points.

The local market is quiet owing to selling by Commission Houses, rates now being Rs. 455½ and Rs. 424¼ for old and New Broach, 400 for Oomras and Rs. 380 and 358 for old and new Bengals.

Our market closes at 3 p.m. to-day for both ready and forward business.

Sampin closed this morning 338.90, 330.20, and 321.70 for July, October and January these rates being 70 up, 1.90 down and 1.40 down respectively.

Ready Cotton:—There was a fair demand yesterday.

Marwadi Bazaar, Thurs. 3-0 p.m. Market:—Quiet.

Broach July/August. Rs. 454½. A/May 1926 Rs. 423½ Oomra D/January Rs. 399½. Bengal July Rs. 379½. D/January Rs. 353½.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, July 9.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September. This year	Last year
Khandesh — —	73	291,560	339,784
Central India —	752	333,936	301,523
Barsi and Nagar —	187	203,694	204,382
Hyderabad-Gaorani	—	96,937	102,810
Berar — —	10	561,421	645,911
Central Provinces	22	254,250	266,380
Total Oomras —	1,044	1,741,788	1,861,790
Dholera — —	2,210	304,627	181,979
N.W. Provinces —	—	136,529	122,140
Rajputana — —	619	77,958	89,072
Sind-Punjab —	100	359,524	307,116
Broach — —	262	480,391	307,691
Coompta & Dharwar	1,359	170,911	179,857
Westerns-Northerns	698	89,245	85,826
Cocanada — —	—	1,650	1,723
Tinnevelly and Cambodia —	...	31,089	27,878
Persian — —	140	4,846	8,604
American — —	—	9,649	2
Egyptian and African — —	—	57,964	55,696
Comilla, Burma & other sorts —	4	3,495	825
Total —	6,936	34,63,676	32,29,999

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 2nd July. This year.	Last year
Europe —	2,614	628,233	1,063,948
Japan & China —	8,450	1,808,847	1,462,502
Coast Ports —	400	30,295	49,788
Upcountry by Rail.	—	14,264	20,147
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan —	—	64,297	25,114
Total —	11,464	2,545,876	2,620,599

COTTON

Liverpool, July 8.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 4,000 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec & for Exp 100
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 750.
Mid American Spot
Universal Standard 13.55 limited request.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 31.35
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

Oct	23.56
Jan	23.11
March	23.43
New York Noon Call	
Oct	23.87
Jan	23.43
March	23.73
New Orleans 10 a.m.	
Oct	22.91
Jan	23.12

Liverpool, July 8.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

July	12.91+.13
Oct	12.51+.14
Jan	12.39+.13
Mar	12.42+.18

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, July 9.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

July	16.08	+.17
August	12.90	+.15
October	12.69	+.18
December	12.55	+.16
January	12.57	+.18
March	12.61	+.19
May	12.60	+.15
EGYPTIANS:—		
January	23.00	+.30

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, July 8.

July	29.15—.40
Aug	28.30—.35
Sep	27.20—.30
Oct	26.10—.20
Nov	25.90+.15
Dec	23.40+.15
Jan	22.70+.20
Feb	22.65+.20
March	22.45+.20
Apl	22.40+.20
May	22.35+.20
June	22.30+.20
July	22.25+.20

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, July 8.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G. O. C Liverpool.

July	12.91+.13
Aug	12.75+.11
Sep	12.61+.13
Oct	12.51+.14
Nov	12.38+.13
Dec	12.39+.13
Jan	12.39+.13
Feb	12.39+.14
Mar	12.42+.13
Apl	12.41+.12
May	12.45+.13
June	12.41+.13
July	12.41+.13

Tone:—Barely steady.

CLOSING PRICES AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

New York, July 8.

Futures at New York:—

Oct	24.00+.38
Jan	23.63+.43
Mar	23.96+.46
May	24.18+.40

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, July 8.

Cotton:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 5,000.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 2,000.
Day's Imports to Continent 2,000.
Futures at New York:—

Oct	24.00+.38
Jan	23.63+.43
Mar	23.96+.46
May	24.18+.40

Spot Cotton at New York:—24.65+.40

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 23.95+.40
Futures at New Orleans:—

July	23.45+.47
Oct	23.70+.47

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 19 13/16
Demand Bills 48562.
Silver Commercial Bars Foreigned Mined 69 5/8.

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, July 8.

Scinde Good 9.45
Scinde Fully Good 9.85
Scinde Fine 10.25.
Bengal Good 9.55
Bengal Fully Good 9.95.
Bengal Fine 10.35
Oomra Good 10.25.
Oomra Fully Good 10.65
Oomra Fine 11.05.
Broach Good 11.00.
Broach Fully Good 11.40.
Broach Fine 11.80.

WHEAT

London, July 8.

Barletta Russo—62 1/2 lbs. 54/6 June/July sellers.

Rozario Santa Fe—63 1/2 lbs 56/- June/July sellers.

Tone:—Firm and dearer with better demand.

Australian Firmer with more enquiry 53/6 June/July buyers.

Choice White Karachi Firm and inactive 54/6 June/July quoted.

Soft Red Karachi 54/6 May/June sellers.

Cargo, New South Wales, in bags arrived Falmouth 52/9 paid.

Cargo, South Australian, sailer due 53/6 paid.

Linseed La Plata Argentine £18.18.9 paid for Aug/Sep shipment to Hull.

SEEDS

London, July 8.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) market opened firm and dearer. There was only poor trade and closed easy at £18 3/4 sellers for July/August shipment.

Linseed Bombay £21 1/2 July/August nominal.

Cottonseed Bombay £9 1/4 July/Aug sellers.

Castorseed Bombay £22 1/2 July/Aug sellers.

Rapeseedt Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton £21 July/Aug sellers.

Rapeseed Toria, per ton 21 1/4 July/Aug sellers.

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, per ton 23 July/Aug sellers.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton 20 7/8 July/Aug

Tone of Rapeseed:—Tending easy.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore 22 7/8 July/Aug sellers.

JAVA SUGAR

London, July 8.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 15/9 July/Sep sellers.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 15/10 1/2 Oct/Dec sellers.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 16/1 1/2 Jan/Mar sellers.

Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay 16/4 Jan/Mar sellers.

Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi 16/4 3/4 Jan/Mar sellers.

London, July 8.

Cuban Sugar June/July paid 12/3

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, July 9.

Ready prices record a rise of about an anna in yesterday's closing price-levels. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 3600 bags, showing a moderate record of off-take.

Our Forward Market has ruled firm in Near Shipment and steadier in Forward Shipment on account of short coverings and good demand. Accordingly June and July-Aug-Shipment prices record a rise of 2 and 1d. respectively in yester-day's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 15/7 per cwt.
NEW CROP JAVA SUGAR:—
Shipment June Sh. 15/2 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment July-Aug-Sept. Sh. 15/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct-Nov-Dec. Sh. 16 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan-Feb-March Sh. 16 per cwt. F.B.H.

LINSEED

London, July 8.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £20 7/8 July/Aug sellers.

Linseed Tone:—Quiet but firm—prices asked much too high Buyers are scarce.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
39/9 July sellers.
39/9 Sep/Oct paid.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th March 1925.

Bullion.—Sovereigns for export to India £163,000

METALS

London, July 8.

English best Selected Copper £62 3/4.
Standard Copper G. M. B. 61 1/8.
Copper Braziers 78 1/2.
Yellow Metal 67 3/4 net per ton
Hard Spelter 30 1/4
Corrugated Sheets 15 7/8.

London, July 8.

Tin Block 256 1/4.

RUBBER

London, July 8.

Para Up River Fine, Spot 39/- Aug/Sep sellers.

Tone:—Firm.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot 44/- July paid and value.

Tone:—Dearer on outside speculative buying. Very irregular.

Ribbed Smoked Sheets 46/- paid and buyers for July.

FREIGH OF COAL

London, July 8.

Cardiff to Bombay 143 to 14/6.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 9.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T., 1/6 1/16.
Bank's selling D. D., 1/6 3/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/16
Bank's selling D. D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/8
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/8
Bank's buying D D 1/6 5/32

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 745
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 810
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 790.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 112
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 108

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs 159

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 212

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 273½

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.86-1/16
London—Paris Frcs. 103.10
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.00
London—Brussels Frcs. 105.00
London—Rome Liras 131.00
London—Berlin Marks, 20.40.

Tone of Exchange.—Dull but steady market.

London, July 8.

Tele Transfers 1/61/8 steady.
Bar Gold £4-4.10 1/2 steady.
Bar Silver Spot 32 1/8 steady.

London, July 8.

Bar Silver (Spot) 32 1/8.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32 1/16.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Little India and China buying. Steady.
Interest day to day loans 3 7/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

London, July 8.

Stockholm 1812.
Christiania 2828
Amsterdam 1213.
Switzerland 2503.
Exchange Belgium 10515
„ Athens 30250

London, July 8.

Exchange on London in Paris 10330
Exchange on London in Germany 2041 1/2
Exchange on London in Italy 13380.

New York, July 8.

Demand Bills 48562.

DISCOUNTS

London, July 8.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 1/2
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 13/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 3/8.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4.
Rentes 5 per cent 14 15/16.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 9.

Three months 4-9/16 per cent.
Six months 4-3/4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India rate 4 per cent.
Money Call 2-3/4 per cent
Money one month 2½ per cent.
Money three months 2½ per cent.
Money six months 3 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.

STOCKS ETC.

London, July 8.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £87 1/2 +1/2.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent 91+1/8.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 100+1/16.
Conversion Loan 78 5/16+5/8.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent 100 1/8+1/4.
Indian Loan 7 per cent 105 unchanged.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 56 1/2+1/8.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 51 nominal unchanged.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 65 1/2+5/8.
Government Securities 3 per cent 56+1/8.

BULLION.

Bombay, July 9.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13/6/6
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13/6
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/5/3
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/5/3
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/5
Bar silver ready Rs. 72/3
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 72/3
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 72/3

London July 8.

Bar gold ready s. 84-10½
Silver ready d. 32-2
Silver forward d. 32-1
TONE OF SILVER:—

Quiet and steady, India bought. Prices rose more from absence of sellers than pressure to buy, Market quiet and idle but the undertone is good

BARLEY

London, July 8.

Karachi Barley 39/6 July/Aug sellers.

London, July 8.

The Ministry of Agriculture estimates for the remaining quality exportable surplus
Wheat 5,934,000 quarters.
Argentine Linseed 550,000 tons, as compared with the last years surplus which wa
Wheat 6,233,000 quarters.
Argentine Linseed 370,000 tons.

OPIUM SALE.

CALCUTTA, July 8.

Yesterday at the opium sale 250 chests Benares opium were sold for Rs. 1,160,000. highest price per chest being Rs. 5,190 and the lowest 4,500.

SHARES

London, July 8.

Hongkong Bank £133
Chartered Bank 19 1/2.
National Bank 16 1/4.
P. and O. Bank 10.
Eastern Bank 6 1/16.

The share market was closed to-day on account of Jul clearing. It re-opens to-morrow.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, July 9.

		Rs.	a.
3½	per cent. Rupee Paper	69	11
4	per cent. Conversion Loan 1931-36..	87	0
5	per cent. War Loan 1929-47.. ..	95	10
5	per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1933 ..	99	15
5	per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55..	100	0
5½	per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1925..	103	4
5½	per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928..	105	10
6	per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1926 ..	101	10
6	per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1927 ..	102	8
6	per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1930 ..	104	6
6	per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1931 ..	104	12
6	per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1932 ..	105	6
6½	per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) 1935 ..	109	9
4	per cent. Port Trust due 1974 ..	76	8
4	per cent. Municipal due 1974 ..	76	8
4	per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974	76	0
6	per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 ..	101	0
6	per cent. Municipal due 1954 ..	102	7

Market steady.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).

Bombay, July 9.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	0	0
Century	0	15	6
E. D. Sassoon	0	14	9
Elphinstone	0	14	9
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 in.:—			
Standard per lb.	1	4	9
Century per lb.	1	4	0
Hindustan per lb.	1	5	3
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	5	0
Textile per lb.	1	5	0
Phoenix per lb.	1	4	6
Pearl per lb.	1	5	0
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1	2	9
Swan per lb.	1	4	0
Finlay per lb.	1	4	0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	5	0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	5	3
Pearl per lb.	1	5	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	4	6
Long Cloth x Quality:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	5	0
Kohinoor per lb.	1	4	9
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	4	0
Long Cloth Satin Calender 34/40:—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	4	9
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	4	9
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	3	0
David per lb.	—	—	—
Tata per lb.	1	2	3
Edward Morar per lb.	1	3	6
Sundari Brand per lb.	1	2	0
Western Mill per lb.	1	4	6
Dhooties 7, 8, 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	6	6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	4	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	6	3
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	5	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	5	3
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	5	8	0
Phoenix per piece	5	8	0
Swan Finlay per piece	5	8	0
Pearl Pabaney £5 per piece	5	10	0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	6	0	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	0	0
Bombay United per piece	6	8	0
Black Check:—			
Testile per piece	—	—	—
E. D. Racheal per piece	—	—	—
Gabrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl Pabaney	10	8	0
Hindustan	11	0	0
Salita:—			
Century	1	3	6
Textile	1	3	9
Spring (Merchant)	1	3	9

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, July 8.

In the share market Jutes in sympathy with a strong Hessain market rates of shares generally were on the improve although business did not assume large proportions. Coals maintained their steady tendency with a fair number of enquiries existing. Teas in spite of the improved tone in the last tea sales the position of the market underwent no change. Miscellaneous with the exception of some increases in value being registered in rubbers prices remained practically unaltered. In this section Government Securities in good demand for the short dated bonds.

Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3½ per cent Government paper 69/7; 5 per cent war loan (1929-47) 95/14; 5 per cent loan (1945-55) 100-6; 6 per cent bonds (1926) 101-6; Do (1932) 105-8.

Banks:—Central Bank of India 24.

Jutes:—Albion 449; Alliance 5781 Auckland 256-8; Barangore 167; Belvedere 513; Champdany 170; Clive 38; Empire 52-4; Fort Gloster 884-8; Fort William 374, Howrah 40; Hukumchand ordy. 9-6, Kamarhatty 582; Lawrence pref. 113; Lansdowne 286-8; National 29-12; Nuddea 43; Presidency 2-4; Union 566; Waverley 7; Bansjorah 10-8; Burrakur 25-14; Guhsick and Muslim 12-4; Satpukifa and Asansol 2-10.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone Corporation ordy. 5-14; Hooghly Four 28-8; Cawnpore Sugar 27.

Tea Companies:—Easern Cachar Tea 14-8; Rajabari 17-12.

Exchange Bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and three thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling six and one eighth pence.—A. P.

Keep A Box Of Zam-Buk Always Handy!

ZAM-BUK takes all the fiery pain and soreness out of Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Abrasions, etc. It checks bleeding, swelling and inflammation, and guards the broken exposed tissues against the germs of blood-poison and ulceration.

Zam-Buk owes its remarkable curative properties to certain rare herbal extracts which soothe, purify and heal with healthy new skin.

Owing to its perfect refinement and pure herbal character, Zam-Buk soaks deep into the tissues to the root of skin trouble. It is obvious that common ointments containing animal fats and mineral drugs cannot possibly do the same good as Zam-Buk which is

FREE FROM ALL ANIMAL FAT.

Be ready for every emergency by keeping a box of Zam-Buk always handy. As a "first-aid" for injuries and a remedy for eczema, heat sores, dhobies' itch, impetigo, ringworm, piles, ulcers, abscesses, blood-poison, boils, and other painful and stubborn skin diseases, Zam-Buk is the most soothing and most reliable healer the world has ever known.

I.Z. 988.

For CUTS, BURNS, SCALDS Etc.

A Real Man's Strength AND Vigour

"I RISE AGAIN"

An infusion of new life; a braced up, nervous system! These are the inevitable and immediate results of a course of treatment with RADIOSAN. You, no doubt, have looked forward to years of quiet enjoyment, only to suffer serious disappointment due to ill-health. If that is so there is a new message of hope for you in the latest and greatest result of modern medical research—RADIOSAN. A few days' use of RADIOSAN will make you feel better—a complete course of treatment will induce you to say what many thousands have already said:

"WHAT A MARVELLOUS REMEDY!"

The transformation from weakness and lassitude to full strength and energy is indeed marvellous. RADIOSAN purifies and enriches the blood, permanently builds up new brain, nerve and muscle cells and restores the youthful appetite for work and pleasure, with the full means of satisfying both. RADIOSAN should be taken without delay by all who suffer from

NEURASTHENIA	ANÆMIA	PROSTRATION
NERVOUS DEBILITY	LOST VITALITY	MENTAL FATIGUE
BRAIN FAG	DEPRESSION	JAGGED NERVES
OVERWORK	MALNUTRITION	POOR BLOOD

RADIOSAN is sold in two sizes. The small size gives 10 days' treatment, and the larger package a full course 50 days' treatment—obtainable from most Chemists in Bombay.

Radiosan

THE GREAT REJUVENATOR

is beneficial to all over ten years of age, of both sexes, and when body or mind or both cry out for help

WILL GIVE NEW LIFE.

RADIOSAN LTD. 81, Lambs Conduit Street, London, ENGLAND.

That Ulcerated Leg

"My Leg is now well."

Mrs. BARTON, of 15, Station Street, Ryde, I.O.W., England, writes:—"I suffered terrible agony for over two years with an ulcerated leg, and after being in hospital for seven weeks my leg was no better. It seemed that nothing would ever do it any good, so as a last resource my daughter decided to give me Clarke's Blood Mixture, and I am thankful to say that after the very first bottle I found an improvement in my leg, the pain was not so intense, the swelling went down and after taking seven bottles of your wonderful mixture, my leg is now well. I am able to walk about as well as anyone, and feel altogether better in myself."

Photo by Mrs. Barton's Experience and

Start Cleansing Your Blood to-day.

will heal up when the blood is cleansed with

Clarke's Blood Mixture

Just as good for Abscesses, Swollen Glands, Piles, Eczema, Rashes, Sores, Eruptions, Gout and Rheumatism.

Of all Boticrs-agls Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

SHANGHAI SHOOTING

GRAVE CHARGES AGAINST BRITISH POLICE

ALLEGED RECKLESS FIRING.

CHINESE LEADERS' MANIFESTO.

The following public manifesto regarding the firing in Shanghai on May 30, was issued last month by Chinese leaders:—

To The General Public.

The tragedy which occurred at Nanking Road, the business centre of Shanghai, on May 30, when scores of Chinese citizens were killed and wounded by the British policemen of the Shanghai Municipal Council has given rise to a situation fraught with grave danger and created a reign of terror for which the Council is entirely responsible. Authentic reports have confirmed the fact that the police have acted in a high-handed manner and used severe method unwarranted and uncalled for.

We wish to call the attention of the public to the following salient points. The students who paraded through the Settlement that day, owing to the wilful murder of a Chinese worker by the Japanese were engaged in a harmless patriotic demonstration, and if they had violated the regulations of the Settlement, proper legal steps could have been taken accordingly. To interpret their actions as being anti-foreign or Bolshevik in nature is absurd. No sober mind can accept the equally absurd assertion that these young students entertained any idea of "storming" the police station and endangering the peace of the Settlement.

According to the testimonial given by the police at the inquest, warning had been given to the crowd but as the crowd did not disperse after ten seconds, the police fired. Whether there had been any warning at all and what that warning was, and whether that warning, if any, was intelligible to the crowd are to be seriously questioned. It is certain, however, that no volley had been shot in the air, and it is equally certain that the crowd could never disperse within such a short interval as ten seconds.

Furthermore, as admitted by inspector Everson who ordered the shooting, altogether forty-four shots were fired. Such an excessive number of shots clearly shows that the police acted from no other motive than sheer blood-thirst. This fact is again confirmed by similar deliberate and malicious shooting in the days following.

The report of an eye-witness published in the "North-China Daily News" states, "It was over almost immediately with the first shot the rabble broke in the rear." This indicates that the crowd began to disperse when the first shot was fired. It is further borne out by the fact that in most cases of those wounded and killed, the bullets entered from the back.

These inhuman actions of the British policemen and the hostile attitude of the Municipal Council have aroused great resentment among the Chinese public, which has created very grave consequence notably the general strike of students, merchants and workmen in Shanghai and other cities of China.

In the name of justice and humanity, and in order to re-establish public peace and order, to redress the wrongs thus committed and to prevent reoccurrence of such tragic incidents, we propose to make the following demands:—

(1) That the Declaration of the State of Emergency in the Settlement be called off at once.

(2) That all Chinese citizens arrested and detained in connection with this incident be released immediately.

(3) That apology be formally made to the Chinese authorities.

(4) That the policemen responsible for the shooting be dismissed and punished according to the law.

(5) That all losses, direct and indirect, resulting from the killing and wounding of the Chinese in this incident be fully indemnified.

(6) That no further occurrence of violence of this nature be guaranteed by the Municipal Council.

(7) That the rights of freedom of speech and assemblage of the Chinese in the Settlement be fully guaranteed.

(8) The rights of representation equal to those enjoyed by foreign residents be extended to the Chinese rate-payers within the Settlement.

(9) That the rendition of the International Mixed Court to the Chinese authorities be immediately effected.

(10) That roads constructed by the Municipal Council beyond the Settlement limits be unconditionally surrendered to the Chinese authorities.

Signed by:—

Carson Chang, President, National Self-Government Institute.
S. C. Yuen, President, Tung-chi Engineering and Medical College.
H. H. Ling, President, Nanyang University.
Z. Y. Kuo, Acting President, Fu-tan University.
S. C. Ho, President, Chi-Tze University.
H. C. Tsao, Asting President, Utopia University.
M. T. Hu, Professor, Utopia University.
T. Chow, Dean, Nanyang University.
Herman Liu, Chief Secretary, Education Department National Association, Y. M. C. A.
Y. W. Wong, Editor-in-chief, The Commercial Press.
Y. H. Ou, Dean, Great China University.
H. C. Meng, Dean, Chinese Department, St. John's Univeristy.
K. Chu, Dean, Chinese Department, Shanghai College.
D. S. Chen, Professor, Law Dept. Soochow University.
C. H. John Wu, Professor, Law Dept., Soochow University.
T. C. Chen, Professor, St. John's University.
L. Ho, Professor, Chinese French Institute of Engineering and Commerce.
Y. T. Wong, Dean, Great China University.
Y. Tang, Editor, The Commercial Press.
S. L. Chang, Secretary, Provincial Educational Association, Kiangsu.
Yao Yiu, Professor, National Institute.
S. M. Ho, Vice-president, Chi-Tze University.
H. M. Li, Professor, Nanyang University.
C. S. Li, Dean, School of Commerce, Fu-tan University.
P. T. Ho, Dean, School of Social Science, Fu-tan University.
C. Yang, Formerly Professor, South-eastern University.
T. P. Liu, Professor, Fu-tan University.
C. Y. Tang, Professor, Nanyang University
Mrs. C. Y. Tang, Professor, Great China University.
C. C. Chu, Engineer, Woosung Wireless Station.
S. Y. Fu, General Secretary, Great China University.
H. H. Lang, Professor, Chi-Tze University.
Y. C. Kuo, General Secretary, National Institute.
Y. H. Tseng, Secretary, National Self-Government Institute.
H. S. Hu, Professor, Utopia University.
L. Shen, Principal, Pootung Middle School.

JOY IN EVERY PUFF!

For they are made from Pure Golden Virginia Tobacco—unadulterated and will not affect your throat.

PASSING SHOW

VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

50 for Rs 1.4 IN AIRTIGHT TINS

10 for 4 ANNAS IN PACKETS

MADE IN LONDON

MADE IN LONDON, ENGLAND BY CARRERAS LTD. 126 years' reputation for quality

EDUCATION IN ADEN

TRADITION VERSUS REASON.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—This question has been discussed in the Press for several years. In 1924 a pamphlet was published and widely distributed Government sent the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, to Aden, to report on it, and more recently a member of the Bombay Legislative Council sent in a Resolution concerning it, which, however, could not be discussed owing to the preoccupation of the Council respecting the Budget. The problem of education in Aden is a simple one. Primary education when all is said and done, is pursuing its course along as well as it could. It makes no provision for the education of girls, it is not free, and it throws the responsibility for the elementary education of a few classes of the community such as Gujaratis, Jews, Hindustani-Indian Muhammadans on these classes themselves. It is plain that before the State attempts to provide free primary education for all sorts and conditions of men, it must improve and consolidate that which it has already provided. This desideratum demands *living wages* for the teacher whose average salary is almost equal to the cost of maintaining a prisoner at present; *modern equipment* and greater *competence* Then there is a small problem, albeit looming in the distance, in regard to Industrial Education. There is a single Carpentry school which is maintained by contributions from the Port Trust, and the Settlement and grant-in-aid given by Government. Of late its attendance and the skill of its pupils have made a decided progress, and they are quite capable of making any kind of plain furniture up to a Drawing Room suite. Hence it is also plain that this school must be maintained and because one industry and school cannot possibly absorb all intending craftsmen, two or three additional schools preferably teaching other suitable industries would be required in future.

I wonder how anyone can disagree with the foregoing commonplaces. Equally obvious are the propositions that follow touching Secondary Education in Aden. Except crusty bureaucrats desirous of holding back Government schools by attrition none will dissent. Here are the data: four small centres of population a few miles apart from each other; six hundred scholars reading in Secondary schools; and four classes of pupils viz. Europeans (including Ango-Indians and others whose home language is English) about 100 scholars, Parsis and Hindus who speak Gujarati less than 100 scholars, Jews, who read and write in Hebrew about 100 scholars, and Arabs (including Somalis and Indian Mussalmans almost all of whom speak Arabic in Aden) about 300 scholars. With this total enrolment of 600, is it commonsense to found one English-teaching, one Anglo-Gujarati, one Anglo-Hebrew, and one Anglo-Arabic School in each of the four towns mentioned above? Four times four-sixteen schools for 600 pupils. O Euclid. O reductio ad absurdum!

How can any one in his senses advocate or justify the existence of more than four Secondary Schools in Aden? Apart from the limited enrolment which is the acid test of the proper number of schools, all other circumstances are in favour of restricting the number of Secondary Schools to four only. Most of the European pupils are concentrated at Tawahi and a vast majority of the pupils of the remaining three classes are similarly concentrated at Crater. Hence the provision of one English-teaching School at Tawahi, as well as one Anglo-Gujarati one Angla-Hebrew, and one Anglo-Arabic School at Crater, admirably fits in with the incidence of population, and the variety of languages. Economy is the first consideration of good government. Nature herself has come to the aid of local Purshotamdases. Did Government foresee the relative largeness of Arab scholars that it built a truly palatial school at Crater at a cost of 1 1/2 lakhs in 1919? It can accommodate twice the number of Arab scholars. The people are at once amazed and grateful. They impatiently await the next step, that is unmistakably indicated by the foregoing facts.

Lastly fairness demands that the taxpayers of this place should have facilities for giving a *complete* course of Secondary school education to their children. People paying exactly the same taxes in India enjoy it, and have been doing so for a century. Mussalmans are backward in education: scarcely any Mussalman has entered the I.C.S. by competition at Allahagad in the last three years. They are equally backward in Aden, and they also constitute 80 per cent. of the total population of this port. Government have been quick to remedy the defect arising for open competition by the method of proportionate classification of the examinees. It is hard to believe that the same Government will refuse to provide for at least one High School here without further delay. Time is ripe for it. Half a dozen boys are most likely to pass the Junior Cambridge Examination in December next which they could not do last year owing to their instructions having been confined to five months only. Moreover temporary failure of a set of boys could not arrest the progress of their successors who are bound to be more competent. Two or three teachers capable of teaching for the Senior Examination are already available. Teachers of lower classes are bound too, to improve their qualifications—Government had value for its money in the past—so soon as Government invites them to do so by a proper revision of their salaries. How the money can be retrenched by clearing away the jungle of schools that have been allowed to grow up without any sense of proportion and provision, was first shewn four years ago. One efficient High School in lieu of a dozen nebulous ones is a watchword of the hour, and the people of Aden are determined to have it. Even the West Africans have been considered worthy of a College that was founded by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales the other day!

The people of Aden therefore respectfully submit that Government be pleased to *publish its conclusions* on the whole question of education in Aden *in an early* issue of the Government Gazette for general information. Secret orders and secret rules have wrought havoc in the sphere of education in this place during the past eighty years.—Yous, etc.

A PARENT AND TAXPAYER.

"Every Picture tells a Story."

Are You in doubt?

Many men and women with kidney complaint, do not know that their kidneys are diseased. This is serious, because the trouble is apt to be neglected until it reaches dangerous, and even incurable, stages.

Are you in doubt about yourself? Do you get a dull, burning pain in the back after slight exertion, or a sharp pain when straightening yourself or rising from a chair? Does every slight cold affect your kidneys, causing urinary disorders, chilly sensations and backache? Are you subject to rheumatic pains, neuralgia, headache, or dizzy spells? Do dropsical swellings come under your eyes, or affect your wrists and ankles? Does the heart act strangely?

Kidney trouble affects different people differently, but if you have any of these symptoms, do not risk another day's delay. Use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to strengthen, tone and stimulate the kidneys and the bladder. No medicine has won more lasting successes than Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

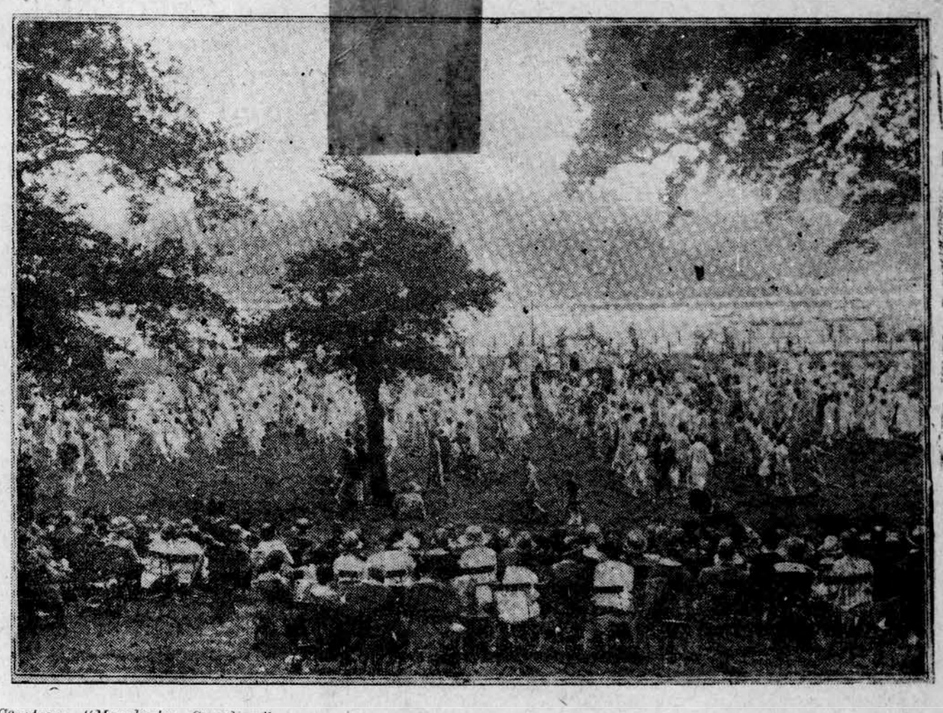
Digitized by financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

ANTI-EVOLUTIONIST.

Press Photo Agent.

Mr. William Jennings Bryan, thrice unsuccessful candidate for the U. S. presidency, speaking in his campaign against teaching evolutionary doctrines in American Colleges, is greeted by a group of students at Harvard University. A marked contrast to the reception received at Brown, where he was hissed and booed was experienced by the "Commoner" at Cambridge.

FOLK DANCING IN ENGLAND.



Courtesy:—"Manchester Guardian."

Members of the English Folk Dance Society giving an exhibition in Hyde Park.

BAKR-ID IN CALCUTTA.

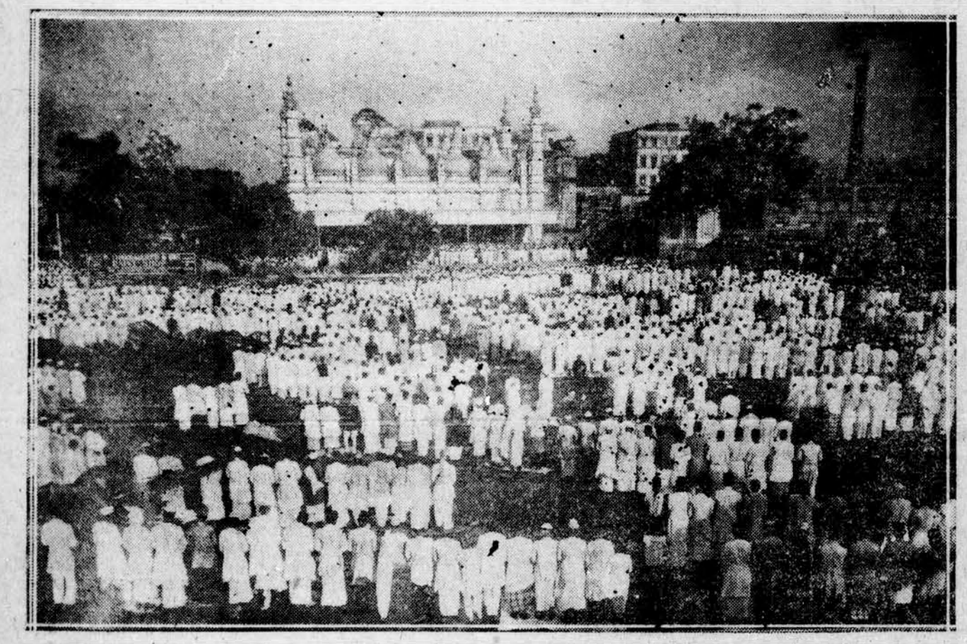


Photo by T. P. Sen.

Mahomedans at prayer in front of the Dhurrumtola Mosque, Calcutta.

FRENCH OPERATIONS AGAINST RIFFS.

Courtesy L'Illustration.

French Generals inspecting the troops at the "front" in Morocco.

DESHBANDHU NUMBER.

Issued by the

"FORWARD" OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

A special issue have published on July 1st, 1925,—the all India Memorial Service Day.

It will be in book form (between thirty-two and forty pages) of about half the size of "Forward" printed on fine glazed paper with illustrated cover, containing:—

1. **A large Photograph of DESHBANDHU C. R. DAS.**
2. **Pictures from scenes of his life.**
3. **A short life sketch.**
4. **His Work.**
5. **Telegrams of condolence from important persons and associations all over the world.**
6. **Selected notices from the world's press.**
7. **Extracts from Deshbandhu's Speeches.**
8. **Anecdotes etc., etc., etc.**
9. **Appreciations of his life and work by distingnished writers.**

Orders are pouring in.

Apply immediately to avoid disappoiutment.

Copies can be had of

THE "FORWARD" PUBLISHING, LTD.

19, British Indian Street, CALCUTTA
OR
From

RAO'S ADVERTISING AGENCY

No. 8, Broadway, First Floor, MADRAS.

Price -/10/- Second Edition.

V. P. P. EXTRA.

Egyptian Water Clock 300 B.C.
Sundial.
Notable Inventions
No. 9
Fancy carrying one or other of the above ancient time-keepers about. As bad as an old tin can on a dog chain. Nothing doing! Not when you can get perfect service, whatever the time or place, from West End Bracelet Watches.
Solid Gold WATCH BRACELETS.
No. 1 18-ct. Gold, plain Rs. 140
18-ct. „ enamelled „ 160
No. 2 9-ct. Gold, plain ... Rs. 100
18-ct. „ „ „ 150
Perfect Time keepers—Ideal Gifts.
West-End Watch Co
BOMBAY CALCUTTA
Catalogues FREE
Catalogues FREE

KURWA & KAJIJI,

Shipchandlers, Ironmongers & Contractors.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

ENGINEERS' & CONTRACTORS'

TOOLS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Inquiries and correspondence invited

OFFICE AND SHOWROOM:

142-44, Abdul Reheman Street,

BOMBAY.

Telegram: KAYENKAY. Telephone No, 20633.

LARGE STOCK

HELD OF DIFFERENT GRADES OF

METALS

OF ALL KINDS.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SORAB P. KAPADIA and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Madows Street, Fort, Bombay.